The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,746—New Series. BOMBAY —SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Feb., 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ......„ 335

The Arcot is due in London on 20th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th February 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,

AND

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

	Commander	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
ANGLIA	John Anderson	2253	400 on	14th Feb.
COLUMBIA	John Craig	1697	300 about	7th Apl.

PASSAGE MONEY ....Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

	Commander.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson	500	about	17th March
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424 „	24th March
MACEDONIA	R. Laird	2272	486 „	14th April

PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA..........Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL ... „ 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. HARBORD, will be dispatched about 3rd March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.		
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2300	300	about	25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd,	2700	400	„	24th Mar.
Spoke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400	„	21st Apl.

Passage Money.......................Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

CUNARD LINE. DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY ....Rs. 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. OCEAN KING, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Prince's Dock.

All claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before the Steamer's departure, none other will be admitted.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 12th February 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th Feb.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
	TEHERAN	2589	490	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
(s)	KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th January 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	27th Feb. 1880
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th January 1880.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	14th Feb. 1880
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. FARE—Rs. 500.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port:—

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.		
Trentham Hall	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	about	March 6th.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	April 3rd.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	„	May 5th.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

YACHT "SEA QUEEN" FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder, the Yacht "Sea Queen" as she lays at her moorings off Apollo Bunder, with her two boats, one of which has a mast and sail and is very fast.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Privately bred chesnut mare, 15-1, about 6 years old, sound, broken to single and double harness, carries a lady.

1 Strong second-hand mail phaeton.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, an English-built four-seated open carriage, by William Kinross, one English-built brougham by Frederick Madelay, a pair of fast trotting bay and grey Arab horses, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Colonel J. Thacker.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction in the upper Saloons of Messrs. Soundy and Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., a very valuable collection of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese works of art in the very choicest and best style of workmanship. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 8th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong-built landau, for a single pair of horses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c., the property of R. H. Baker, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th February 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ Fancy bordered grey dhoties.
5 „ Plain „ „
An invoice of green and gold flower painted iron four posts bedstead complete, 3, 3½, 4 and 5 feet wide.
20 Persian carpets of different sizes.
25 Tins each 56lbs. Edwards Patent preserved potato.
An invoice of samples of fancy goods and kerosine oil table lamps comprising assorted scent hunting whips, walking sticks, gilt jewellery and handsome pedestal, kerosine oil duplex lamps.
A quantity of furniture, the property of A. W. Proudfoot, Esq., comprising conversation and reclining couches, round pier dressing and washing tables, chairs, bedsteads, camp cots, chest of drawers, clothes presses, &c. By order of Borah Abdool Cadur Hajee Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of Sha Premchund Nahalchund.
V. J.—1, 15 packages Singapore silk.
V. J.—2, 10 „ „ „

At 2 p.m.

The property of Surgeon-Major B. T. Giraud—

A small phaeton by Lewis of Salisbury in good order with a pair of bay Arab horses, 14-1, a well-matched carriage pair and both good riding horses, and a set of double harness.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, and on account and at the risk of Sullaman Latiff, ex s. s. Colaba.

396 Superior 1st class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder—

100 superior 1st class teak squares.
100 „ 2nd „ „
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF Fresh oilmanstores from the celebrated Purveyors Crosse and Blackwell just landed, ex s. s. Vespasian.

On THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, comprising assorted pickles, essence anchovies, Durham, and French mustard, harboune honey, raspberry, and tarragon vinegar, lucca and castor oil, essence coffee, assorted essence, assorted james and jellies, orange marmalade, assorted candied fruits and peels, muscatel raisins, zante currants, Normandy pippins, cocoatina, fresh herrings, Oregon salmon, Oxford, Bologna and Cambridge sausages, truffled pies, anchovies in oil, Russian Caviare, preserved mushroom, cheddar and Berkley cheese, tongues, red herrings, herrings-a-la-sardines, Yarmouth bloaters, findon haddocks, assorted soups, Wiltshire bacon, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th February 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHAJEE PALLA ROW.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Parwatibae, widow of Narayan Pootlajee, and Trimbuk Narrayan, and Pandoornug Narrayan, and by order of the mortgagee, Judia Gopall Jawhare.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the north side of Bhajee Palla Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, measuring about 8 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the house No. 6, hereafter secondly described, on the west by the house of Nanabhoy Hurrichund Budley, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Bhajee Palla Row.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the north side of Bhajee Palla Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 6, measuring about 8 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the house of Dewoobae, widow of Narrayan Govindjee, on the west by the aforesaid house No. 5 herein above firstly described, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Bhajee Palla Row.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SPINNING MILL, CALLED THE GIRGAUM OR ARKWRIGHT MILLS, AT CHOWPATTY.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Akheychund Rambux, and by order of the mortgagee, Gulabroy Hurnarayan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th October 1874, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the north side of Chowpatty road, at Chowpatty, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing in measurement about 5,442 square yards, and bounded on the north by the property of Hurry Kessowjee, deceased, on the south by the said Chowpatty road, on the west by the property of Jadowjee Crustnajee and the said Hurry Kessowjee, on the east formerly by the property of Nakhoda Rogay, Hoosein Beebee, Pandoorang Dadajee and others, and now partly by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and partly by a piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, as well as the machinery, plant, and other articles of the Spinning Mill called Girgaum or Arkwright Mills as they all stand at present.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, solicitors, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A consignment of fresh hams in canvas. Price annas 10 per lb.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th February 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, for RAILWAY SCHOOL, Mhow, an EXPERIENCED MASTER and a MISTRESS, husband and wife. Rupees 100 with free quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials to MANAGER, Holkar State Railway.

WANTED, for the TAKHTSINGHJI STEAM CHAIN FERRY at BHAVNAGAR, Kathiawar, a THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATED ENGINEER.

Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to the undersigned.

R. PROCTOR SIMS, Executive Engineer.
Bhavnagar, 11th February 1880.

FOR SALE.

THE property of Officers, 2-11th Regiment, proceeding on service.

1. Brown Gulf Arab Pony "Sinbad," 13-2, age 7, good hack and broken to harness, jumps well. Price Rs. 150.
2. Grey C. B. Pony "Budge," 13 hands, looks more, age 7, first class Polo Pony; winner of a Gymkhana Steeplechase at Poona and on the flat; goes in harness. Rs. 160.
3. Grey C. B. Pony "Scratch," 13-1, age 6, good Polo Pony. Rs. 125.
4. Bay C. B. Mare "Susie," 13-2, age 7, English blood, very fast, plays Polo but pulls, knees blemished from an accident, good hack. Rs. 100.
5. Bay C. B. Pony, "The Young 'un," 13-1, age 6, first class Polo Pony. Rs. 150.
6. Ch. C. B. Galloway, 13-3, age 6. Rs. 150.

The above are all at Colaba, Bombay.

Apply to MESS SERGEANT, 2-11th Regiment.

VALENTINES,
THE
HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT,
AT
COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK AND TWO KEYS CASH BOXES,
6, 7½, 8½, 10½, 11½, and 13 inches.
PAPER BOXES.
13½, 15, 17, and 18½ inches.
WRITING BOXES.
16½ by 10½ by 7.
COMPLETE.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

AUCTION SALE WELL WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1880,
AT THE PREMISES RESPECTIVELY,
(*Commencing at 3-30 p.m.*)

MESSRS. MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS.

By Order of the Mortgagee,

Mr. Dinsha Manockjee Petit, and with the consent and concurrence of the Mortgagor, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow commonly called "WANOWRIE LODGE," and the messuages, tenement, or dwelling Houses and Sheds standing thereon, situate at Poona, in the Cantonment of Wanowrie, in the registration sub-district of Havelee, containing by admeasurement 11,466 square yards or thereabouts.

No. 2. All the piece or parcel of Government ground, together with the Bungalow, messuages, tenements, dwelling Houses and Sheds standing thereon, situate at Poona aforesaid, in the Cantonment of Bhowani Peit, in the registration sub-district of Havelee, containing by admeasurement 3,145 square yards or thereabouts.

☞ Further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Poona, 12th February 1880.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & CO., (LTD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Annual Prize Meeting Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps is POSTPONED until the Easter holidays, as the inspection of the Regiment will be held on the 21st instant. F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant.

NOTICE.—Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co. have MOVED into the PREMISES lately occupied by the French Shop in Hummum Street.

LOST, on Thursday Evening while riding on Kennedy Sea Face, a Gentleman's Gold RING. The finder will be rewarded on returning same to G.J., office of this paper.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

PONY WANTED, quiet in harness, about 13 hands. Address Q., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, situation as an ACCOUNTANT or CORRESPONDING CLERK by a European. Has a thorough knowledge of English and French, and is also proficient in Italian. Address K., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN English MAID wishing to return Home would give her services as Nurse or Maid on voyage in return for half passage paid. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, SNIDER SPORTING RIFLES, SMOOTH BORE GUNS, BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, at A. LANG, Gun Maker, Forbes Street.

H. M. S. PINAFORE.—Mr. LEVEY will be glad of assistance in the choruses from a few Gentlemen Amateurs. Those willing to oblige please call at SOUNDY & Co.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. RUSTOMJEE, at N. V. Curranee & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

FOR SALE, a WROUGHT IRON TRUCK on Traction Engine Wheels. For particulars apply to Messrs. KNOOP and Co.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 3 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-8. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S MACHINE KNEADED BREAD, six pice the pound loaf. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No.							
2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set	Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto the finest glass, very superior	„	„	142	„	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	„	„	168	„	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	„	„	160	„	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	„	„	161	„	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	„	„	198	„	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ...per dozen from		8
Ditto Engraved „ from		10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

PREVIOUS TO

STOCK-TAKING.

LAST DAY OF SALE.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE FAVOURITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1879, AWARDED TO

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
STUDIO OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXECUTED in the BEST STYLE, under the PERSONAL ATTENTION of a STAFF of the MOST COMPETENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

FOR SALE,

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY (published under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay). This Panorama to be had either for framing or in folding albums.

Views of the most important edifices in Bombay.

Also from the COLLECTION OF THE LATE MAJOR GILL, a series of the most interesting Sceneries in Khandeish, West Berar, Ajunta, Caves of Ellora, &c., &c.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.

(AUX VILLES DE FRANCE)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,

(PREMISES JUST VACATED BY MESSRS. WATSON AND CO.)

BOMBAY, 15TH OF JANUARY, 1880.

BEST QUALITY TRIPLE ELECTRO-PLATE.

MANUFACTURED TO THE SPECIAL ORDER OF

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY,
4, Hummum Street.

POONA,
1, East Street.

WE long hesitated before undertaking this important branch of business, as we are aware of the immense amount of inferior articles manufactured and sold as the best quality (Electro-plate having so many qualities) by unscrupulous traders and eventually giving no satisfaction to purchasers.

After mature deliberation we have had a large quantity made expressly for us by a leading firm, and as our goods are triple-plated (*i. e.*, have undergone the silvering process THREE TIMES, thereby ensuring a heavy coating of PURE SILVER on superior hard white metal), we can guarantee them to stand ordinary usage for twenty years.

We specially invite the attention of Presidents of Clubs, Hotels, &c., &c., to our stock of goods. Amongst others we recommend the following:—

Tea and Coffee sets of 4 pieces	From	Rs. 90 to 181.
Tête-a tête sets of 4 pieces	at	„ 60 and 80.
Ice Pitchers	from	„ 36 to 88.
Eggstand with 4 cups and 4 spoons	at	„ 45.
Eggstand with 6 cups and 6 spoons	at	„ 61-8.
Eggstand with 12 cups and 12 spoons	at	„ 120.
Prize Goblets for Shooting and Racing purposes	from	„ 45 to 117.
Goblets for use, richly chased	„	„ 16 to 22-8.
Beer Mugs to hold a pint	„	„ 12 to 20.
Christening Cups	„	„ 7 to 20.
Butter Dishes	„	„ 20 to 49.
Pickle Jars	„	„ 12 to 41.
Sardine Boxes	„	„ 16-8 to 29.
Biscuit Bowls	„	„ 52 to 81.
Ice Pails	at	„ 25 and 40.
Childs' Sets	„	„ 16.
School Sets	„	„ 28 and 53.
Fish Knives	„	„ 25.
Butter Knives	„	„ 6 and 10.
Cake Knives	„	„ 13 and 24.
Waiters' Oval	from	„ 25 to 80.
Do Square	„	„ 50 to 68.
Mustard Spoons	at	„ 1-8 each.
Salt Cellars	from	„ 3 to 9.
Spoon Racks	at	„ 34 and 61-8.
Napkin Rings	„	„ 3 and 8.
Nut Crackers	„	„ 4 each.
Rests	„	„ 2-8 and 4.
Jewel Boxes	„	„ 33.
Epergnes	„	„ 300.
Fruit Stands	„	„ 72.
Patent Corkscrews	„	„ 2-8 and 3.
Paper Weights (Elephants)	„	„ 8 and 12.
Vases	„	„ 4, 20 and 40.
Call Bells	from	„ 4 to 16.
Tobacco Boxes	at	8.
Knives—Table	per doz.	Rs. 50.
„ Dessert	„	„ 40.
Forks—Table	„	„ 22.
„ Dessert	„	„ 16.
Spoons—Table	„	„ 22.
„ Dessert	„	„ 16.
„ Tea	„	„ 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,

A Comedy in Four Acts, by the author of "Caste," "Home," &c.,

"SCHOOL."

Lord Beaufoy	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Dr. Sutcliffe	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Beau Farintosh	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Jack Poyntz	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Mr. Krux	Mr. S. Sievier.
Vaughan	Mr. Carlyon.
Mrs. Sutcliffe	Miss Amy Crawford.
Naomi Tighe	Miss Edith Wilson.
Bella	Miss Agnes Kirchenough.
Tilly	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Laura	Miss Gertrude Dore.
Clara	Miss Minnie Hampden.

ACT I.
The Glade ....Recreation.
ACT II.
The House ....Examination.
ACT III.
Grounds ....Flirtation.
ACT IV.
The Grounds ....Realization.

THE RACE WEEK.

During the ensuing week there will be entire change of Programme each evening. The following Pieces will be played:—

ON MONDAY,
"PINK DOMINOS."

ON TUESDAY,
"HAPPY PAIR" AND "IXION," Burlesque,

ON WEDNESDAY,
"SWEETHEARTS" AND "CREATURES OF IMPULSE."

ON THURSDAY,
"HOME."

ON FRIDAY,
"DAY AFTER THE WEDDING," and "BLACK EY'D SUSAN," Burlesque.

ON SATURDAY,
"CHIMNEY CORNER" and "BOX and COX."

IN PREPARATION.
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m.

STAGE MANAGER ...... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... „ A. J. LEVEY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........................£300,690
„ 1872..........................£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on Approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,502
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

GENUINE

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. JAMES SAUNDERS & Co., Wholesale Importers, Benares, having been appointed Sole Agents in India (except Madras) for Dr. Oppermann's Preserving Powder, are prepared to treat with persons in Bombay, Kurrachee, &c., for the sole use of this discovery for preserving Fish, Oysters, Game, Fruit and meat perfectly fresh and sweet for weeks (or months if required) without Ice, Acids, &c., thus enabling them to make arrangements with Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c. all over India with absolute certainty and at the cheap rates of goods trains. Particulars on application.

ICED FISH.

ICED POMPLETS, SALMON FISH, Sear Fish, Prawns and Oysters can be had at the Ice Depôt, Crawford Market and Moody Bay [Forbes' Ice Factory] from 6 to 10 a.m., and from 2 till 4 p.m. daily.

The Fish are frozen in ice immediately after the fishermen bring them ashore and will be offered to the public at market rates.

Orders for quantities registered at the Depôt.

F. PARKER.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world are issued at current rates of Exchange.

SIMILAR DRAFTS are also issued at par (free of charge of Commission) for the use of TRAVELLERS and others in India, and for the purpose of REMITTING MONEY to any part of India. Every information given on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

ELEVENTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill, Broach, on SATURDAY, February 21st, 1880, at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 31st December, 1879.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.
Broach, 2nd February 1880.

N.B.—Notice is also given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 29th February, both days inclusive.

ધી આલફ્રેડ મેનીઉફેકચરીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

આ ઉપરથી ખબર આપવામાં આવે છે કે કંપનીનાં ભાગીદારોની અગીઆરમી વારની અરધા વરશની જાહેર સભા કંપનીની મીલમાં ભરૂચમાં સનીવાર, તારીખ ૨૧મી ફેબરવારી, સને ૧૮૮૦ને દીને સાંજનાં કલાક ૫ ને અમલે નીચે લખેલાં કામકાજને સારૂ ભેગી મલશે :—

૧લુ. ડાઇરેકટરોના રીપોર્ટ રજુ કરવો ને તારીખ ૩૧મી ડીસેંબર સને ૧૮૭૯ સુધીના હીસાબ પસાર કરવો.

૨જુ. વેહેચણી જાહેર કરવી.

ડાઇરેકટરોની બોરડનાં હુકમથી,
ગરીવસ, કોટનની કુંપની શહી,
એજંટસ.

ભરૂચ, તારીખ ૨જી ફેબરવારી સને ૧૮૮૦.

તાજે કલમ.—બીજી ખબર આપવામાં આવે છે કે કંપનીનાં શેર નામે ચડાવવાના ચોપડા તારીખ ૨૧મી ફેબરવારીથી તે તારીખ ૨૮મી ફેબરવારી સને ૧૮૮૦ શુધી બંધ રાખવામાં આવશે.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. BARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN who have ALREADY SUBSCRIBED to this Fund, and GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of SUBSCRIBING to it, will be good enough to SEND the AMOUNT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY.

T. S. WEIR.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS.
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY.
Honorary Secretaries.

GUTTUK PRESERVE.—This most delicious and sweet preserve, manufactured solely from the juice of the best and the rarest fruits, is prepared by R. O. D. and Co. who guarantee that the taste and flavour of this new preparation has never been equalled by any preserve yet imported into this country. It is strongly recommended for its purity, freshness, delicious taste and digestive power.

Sole Agent—ESOOFALLY ADAMJEE, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay, and sold by all other provision merchants.

Rs. 12 for 1 dozen tins. Rs. 15 for 1 dozen stoppered bottle.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1880, at 4 p.m.

(1). To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and the Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

(2). To elect Director, Auditors, and Consulting Actuary.

(3). To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1880.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Subscribed Capital ....£2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital ....£350,000.

I.—FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected on all descriptions of Property at moderate rates of Premium.

Net Premiums for 1878.......................£915,196.
The Fire Reserve Fund and Premium Reserve amount to ....£1,099,642.
The Balance of Profit of 1878 carried forward...£57,048.

II.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nine-Tenths of the Profits are divided among Participating Policy-holders every Five years.

The next Division takes place at December 31st, 1880, when Policies effected during the current year will rank for one year's Bonus.

The Life Fund amounts to......................£2,352,567.
The Net Revenue for 1878 was ....£438,737.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND TRAVELLERS' DEPARTMENT.

Sixteen varieties in undervests.
Fourteen varieties in Drawers.
Thirty varieties in Socks.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Shirtings.
Oxford and Flannel Shirts.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Scarfs, Knots, and Neck Ties.
Overland Portmanteaus.
Solid Leather Portmanteaux.
Disraelis, Gladstones, and Valises.
Rugs, Straps, Sticks.
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas.
Military, Driving, and Kid Gloves.
Studs, Links, Solitaires.
Clothes, Tooth, and Hair Brushes.
Sponges, Soaps, Flasks.
Pocket Filters.
Patent Leather Military Boots.
Plain Calf Military Boots.
Patent Leather Elastic Side Shoes.
Patent Leather Lace Shoes.
Brown Canvas Racket Shoes
With Reeded Rubber Soles.
Catalogues forwarded on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February next, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

To adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and the Profit and Loss Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

To elect a Director in place of the Director who is retiring but who is illegible for re-election.

To confirm the appointment of the Director who was elected by the Board to fill up a vacancy in their number.

To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Chairman.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1880, at 3-30 p.m., for appointing Mr. J. SEYMOUR KEAY as Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, in place of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., disqualified, and for that purpose to pass the following Resolutions:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:

(a). The existing Article No. 97 be, and is hereby, cancelled and the following Articles substituted in its place:

97. The general management of the business of the Company, both at the Registered Office in Bombay and at Hyderabad, but subject to the control and supervision of the Directors, shall be in the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Mr J. Seymour Keay shall be the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, and his remuneration for the management of the business of the Company shall be 2½ per cent. upon all monies received for Yarn and Cloth and other articles manufactured and sold by the Company.

Mr. J. Seymour Keay may carry on the said management in either of the abovenamed places in which he may not be present by means of a duly constituted attorney (whose remuneration shall be paid by him, and for whose acts and doings he shall be responsible) provided always that, unless in case of serious sickness, the said J. Seymour Keay shall not absent himself from both these places at the same time for more than eight months, during the period of any two years except with the special permission of the Directors, and in the case of such absence he shall carry on the said management at both of these places by Attorney or Attornies.

The salary or salaries of the Mill Hands, Overlookers, Clerks, Managers, and Expenses of the Office establishment at Bombay and Hyderabad shall be paid by the Company. Provided that the expenses of the whole establishment and management at Bombay is to be limited to Rs. 250 per month unless any further sum be specially sanctioned by the Directors.

The Board, in addition to the powers and authorities by the said Act or by these presents, expressly conferred upon them, may exercise all such powers, give all such consents, make all such arrangements and generally do all such acts and things as are or shall be by the said Act and these presents directed or authorised to be exercised, given, made, or done by the Company and are not thereby expressly directed to be exercised, given, made, or done by the Company in General Meeting, but subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the said Act and of these presents, and subject also to such (if any) regulations as are from time to time made by the Company in General Meeting, but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if the regulation had not been made.

(b). The existing Article No. 100 be, and is hereby, cancelled and the following Article be substituted in its place:

100. The Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent shall be disqualified, if he becomes incapable to act as such Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, or if he becomes mentally deceased or insolvent or compromises with his creditors or conveys his estate to Trustees for the benefit of his creditors, the Company than in General Meeting may nominate such person or persons, and on such terms as they may think fit, to be such Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

(c). The existing Article No. 101 be, and is hereby, cancelled and the following Article be substituted, in its place:

101. The Secretary, Treasurer and Agent shall have power subject to the sanction and approval of the Directors, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company or otherwise for the purposes thereof, and from time to time to remove or suspend such Managers, Bankers, Engineers, Clerks, Brokers, Accountants and other Officers with such powers and duties as he shall think proper.

Notwithstanding this Clause, the Directors shall have full powers and authority at any time, or from time to time, to remove or suspend any of the employees of the Company except the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent aforesaid, and to appoint in his or their place such other persons as they may think proper, and also to appoint such Managers, Engineers, Bankers, Accountants, Clerks and Overlookers as they may think proper.

The Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent is at liberty for the purposes of the Company to lend money from time to time to the Company, in current account or as fixed loan at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon between him and the Directors.

That Article 71 of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

That the words "Three Months" be expunged from that Article and the words "Fifteen Days" be substituted in their place.

That Article 81 of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

That the words "Three Months" be expunged from that Article and the words "Fifteen Days" be substituted in their place.

By Order of the Directors,

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Board.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1880.

ALTHOUGH the actual weight of produce going forward does not as yet show any very marked increase, our various markets have been decidedly active during the week. Considerable purchases of Seeds have been made for ready and future delivery at advancing prices; and in Cotton, owing to the tenor of the Liverpool advices, quite an excitement has prevailed at times; large transactions have taken place; and the fluctuations in price have been both rapid and important. Piece-Goods are steadily advancing in value under the influence of enhanced cost in Manchester, but this has had the usual effect of restricting business, notwithstanding the existing liberal scale of consumption up-country. Local-made Goods and Yarns meet an active demand at rising prices both for internal consumption and export, and the mills find a ready market for their production, although latterly the margin for profit has been considerably curtailed by the advance in the cost of the raw material. Money continues unusually plentiful for the time of year, tending to depress Sterling Exchange, while supporting the value of Government Paper and Shares. Freights are dull and declining under the weight of a somewhat liberal supply of tonnage.

MONEY.—The position of the Bank of Bombay still continues to gain in strength, last week's return showing a further increase of 10½ lacs in the Cash Balance, which now stands in round figures at 2¾ crores. Large as this balance is, it seems more likely to be increased than diminished in the course of the next week or two, as there is little probability of our export trade developing sufficiently in the interval to counterbalance the heavy influx of funds arising from liberal imports of Silver and an active import trade. Towards the end of the month, however, not only will Cotton becoming forward more freely, but arrivals of Seeds should be assuming some importance; and we may then look for symptoms of a change in the tendency of the money market. Already in the bazaar there is an evident disposition to anticipate such a movement, and native capitalists are averse to granting accommodation at anything like current rates of discount, although the Banks are willing lenders at call at three per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—We have had another quiet week in Sterling Exchange with a continued downward tendency in rates. Business for the mail opened on Monday on the basis of 1s. 8 3-16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 7-16d. to 15-32d. for 3 months' Credits, and the market remained quiet but practically unchanged until Wednesday, when a decline of 1-32d. was established. On Thursday, owing to the news of Council drafts in London having brought an average of slightly under 1s. 8 3-32d., or fully 1-32d. worse than had been anticipated, a further fall of 1-32d. took place in Bank and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in House bills. To-day the market has been quiet, but if anything a trifle steadier at yesterday's closing rates, say:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8⅛d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅜d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 7-16d. per rupee.

For future delivery, the Banks are willing to buy at current rates for all this month, 1-32d. higher for next month, and 1-16d. per rupee per month further forward, but they decline to sell on the same basis; indicating pretty clearly that their views are in favour of a further decline. And for the time being there can be no doubt that the tendency is in a downward direction; the Banks, by means of Council drafts, large imports of Silver, and free sales of their own bills, having placed themselves in funds considerably in excess of present requirements, if not also in anticipation of any increase likely to take place in our export trade for some weeks to come. We must, however, have a very large amount of produce to finance for after the end of the current month, and should Calcutta afford any support after the Burmah season fairly opens, we may not only see the decline stayed but a reaction set in.

On Calcutta, rates have remained unchanged for demand bills throughout the week at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight the quotation is nominal at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount.

On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are quoted at Rs. 221 to Rs. 222 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 10d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 3½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market during the early part of the week was very firm, especially for Fours, in which business was done as high as Rs. 93 9-16, but at the close a quieter feeling prevails, and the quotation is Rs. 93½. Fours-and-a-half have been steady but quiet throughout at Rs. 101⅜ to 7-16, closing at the latter figure.

SHARES.—Although not active, a fairly steady tone has been apparent throughout; and in most instances the fluctuations recorded have qeen in favour of holders. In *Bank* shares we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombay which close at Rs. 685. Agra are unaltered at Rs. 124, and National at Rs. 105. *Land* Companies are unchanged with the one exception of Colaba which are Rs. 10 higher. In *Press* Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 20 in Apollo and East India, and Rs. 5 in French Press, while Dhollera Press shares are Rs. 75, and Volkart's United Rs. 10 per share lower. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares have been weak and tending downwards as a general rule owing to the advance in Cotton, but at the close are somewhat steadier. There is a decline of Rs. 5 in Empress, Hindustan, and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 8 in Anglo-Indian. At the same time there has been an improvement of Rs. 2½ in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 5 in Alliance, Coorla, and Madras United, and Rs. 15 in Great [illegible] Burmah Trading Company, and Rs. 10 in Bombay Saw Mills, while Bombay Ice Company are Rs. 4, and Treacher & Co., Limited, Rs. 5 per share higher. Indian Guarantee and Oriental Loan shares have been in demand since the issue of last year's report at par value, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 respectively.

PIECE GOODS.—The course of the market has been almost identical with last week. Daily higher prices advised from Manchester have induced sellers to advance their rates, until at the close we quote a general rise of Annas 2 per piece; but this has had the usual effect of restricting business, and notwithstanding the great firmness displayed, the clearances from the bazaar are not estimated at more than about 2,800 packages. From first hands also, transactions have been curtailed by the disparity betwixt prices here and in Manchester and declining Exchange. This, however, by preventing an undue pressure of supplies is in reality a source of after strength to the market, and to all present appearance, coupled with the large demand for consumption throughout the country, will lead to the establishment of higher rates later on. Latterly the tenor of Calcutta advices has also been favourable, and short of a collapse in Manchester it is difficult to see how a further rise can be prevented.

TWIST.—A large business has again been done in English made Yarns both on the spot and to arrive at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ anna per lb. Even with this rise prices are below a parity with Manchester, and this prevents, transactions to arrive, being so large as they otherwise would, but at the same time it is undoubtedly a strong feature in the Market, as it tends to restrict supplies which are comparitively light. For *Local Yarns* the demand has been most active both for the interior and for export to China. Prices have advanced ½ anna per lb during the week, the quotation for 20s. ranging from As. 7¾ to As. 8¼ per lb.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Although prices at Home have undergone no change, the demand here having been limited, a decline of As. 8 to As. 12 per cwt. has been established in Braziers and Sheathing. *Yellow Metal* is quiet with only a small business passing at previous rates. *Iron*, although not particularly active, is very steady at former prices. Stocks are moderate and holders firm.

COALS.—Owing, doubtless, to the scarcity of tonnage consequent on the decline in Homeward freights from here, there are practically no sellers to arrive, and we have not heard of any fresh business. Several resales of January-February steamer cargoes are reported, however, at Rs. 19¼ for Laird's Welsh Hartley, and Rs. 19¼ to Rs. 19½ for Davison's West Hartley and Cardiff. These may also be called the quotations for ready Coals alongside vessels in harbour, but the demand is not brisk, supplies on the bunder having accumulated largely of late.

COTTON.—Following the lead of Liverpool we have had an active and advancing market since the departure of last mail. Just at the close the feeling is derhaps a shade quieter, but our quotations show a general rise of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per candy. If anything, the demand has run more on Dhollera and Broach than other descriptions, but all growths have been equally firmly held by sellers, and the transactions for export in Bombay alone cannot be estimated at less than about 20,000 bales.

As will be observed from the figures, the arrivals this week show but a slight increase on last, arising from the fact that we are still almost entirely dependant on Omrawuttee, but of both Broach and Dhollera supplies will increase very rapidly from this time forward, and by the beginning of March we shall see a large quantity of Cotton available. The quality of Omra is improving somewhat, and of Broach and Dhollera it is evident we are going to have exceptionally fine crops. So far Broach has been somewhat disappointing, both as regards quality and quantity, but every day witnesses an improvement.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total for the Week	28,896	18,248	24,425
Since 1st Sept.	238,702	158,505	254,560
Since 1st Jan.	120,708	85,984	156,123

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last steamer, have been 10,687 bales, making a total of 65,713 bales since 1st January against 40,651 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra, February delivery		Rs. 253 =	6½d.
F.G.F. do. do.	"	" 248 =	6⅜d.
G.F. do. do.	"	" 243 =	6¼d.
Good do. March	"	" 252 =	6½d.
F.G.F. do. do.	"	" 247 =	6⅜d.
G.F. do. do.	"	" 242 =	6¼d.
Good Hinganghaut, Ready	"	" 260 =	6 11/16d.
" Broach February delivery		" 266 =	6 13/16d.
" Broach, March	"	" 264 =	6 13/16d.
" Dhollera, April	"	" 249 =	6 15/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	"	" 244 =	6 11/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in very active request at daily advancing prices, and at the close we quote Rs. 6-12 per cwt. both for ready and forward. Supplies are increasing, and in the course of a few weeks promise to be very liberal. In *Rapeseed* there is nothing doing, ready supplies being practically exhausted. Contracts for New Crop are reported at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. *Gingelly*, although not active, is maintained at former quotations, owing to reduced supplies. We quote:—White, Rs. 42 to Rs. 43; Mixed, Rs. 39½ to Rs. 42; Red, Rs. 38 to Rs. 41 per candy.

WHEAT is quite nominal, supplies are insignificant, and there is nothing whatever doing for export.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-0-0
Carolas	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-12-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-5-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-6-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-0-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-3-0
Pekin Gold Bars	" 18-15-0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 7th Feb. 1880,
Open 1,275¾ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,59,550	0	0
Merchandise	4,53,675	0	0
Telegraph	1,128	0	0
Total Rs.	6,14,353	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles. Total Rs.	6,03,589	12	10
Increase	10,763	3	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. CIRCASSIA, 889 tons, Captain James Pinder' sailed yesterday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE s. s. CERVIN, 1,241 tons, Captain R. Taylor sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BRIG FATHA SULTAN, 310 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Alleppy with a general cargo.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. F. Rean, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 2 first class and 190 deck passengers.

THE s. s. HORSLEY, 871 tons, Captain W. Rayment, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (11th Jan.), with a cargo of 23¾ tons coals, and iron. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. GERTRUDE, 888 tons, Captain J. Sargent, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (10th Jan.), with a cargo of 1,392 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

THE s. s. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain Lewis Jones, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Newport (9th Jan), via Jeddah, with a cargo of 1,600 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CHINSURA, 1,318 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Sir G. Maclesy, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, Mr. H. F. Donaldson, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Surg. Major Burland, one second class and 100 deck. The same Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, will sail to-day for Kathywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Dwarka.—Rajah Sir T. Mahadewrao, C.S.I., Mr. T. Ramchunderow, Khan Bhahadoor Kazee Shaboodein. C. I. E., Mr. Peroshaw Pestonjee, Dr. Rambhunder, Mr. Vissawjee Luxsoomon, and M. Damodhur Vithul. For Kurrachee.—Mr. Moore. For Coast ports—125 deck.

THE s. s. OCEAN KING, 1,606 tons, Captain E. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from London (14th Jan.), brought the following cargo:—244 packages papers, 1,500 cwts cement, 10 packages clocks, 792 packages steel, 30 cases gum olibanum, 27 packages earthenware, 60 casks china clay, 25 packages medicine of sorts, 37 bales twist, 301 packages piecegoods, 141 cases geneva, 125 drums oil, 25 packages tar, 184 packages whiting, 410 cases matches, 87 kegs nails, 1,135 packges bars, 9 cases thread, 10 packages lamps, 42 zinc sheets, 2,339 iron plates, 7 packages quinine, 90 bundles buckets, 33 packges provision, 20 drums turpentine, 186 casks beer, 702 bundles hoop iron, 524 cases brandy, 50 packages oilmanstores, 35 packages soap, 25 cases champagne, 111 packages gunpowder, 10 casks ink, 689 cases candles, 3 packages glassware, 30 packages handkerchiefs, and many packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. KAISAR-I-HIND, 2,559 tons, Captain R. Methven, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail, and a cargo of 1,698½ chests opium and general, and the following passenger:—For Hongkong.—Mr. Ardaseer Hurmusjee, and Mr. Goolam Hoosin Jan Mahomed. For Galle.—Mr. E. W. Campbell. For Batavia.—Mr. H. N. Smith.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Arago (s)	Jones	Newport, Jan 9.
	Gwalior (s)	Babat	London, Jan. 15.
13	Harsley (s)	Rayment	Cardiff, Jan 11.
	Gertrude (s)	Sargent	Cardiff, Jan 10.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Jan 30.
	Formosa	Hyland	Mauritius.
	Dahlia	Locatt	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Assyria (s)	Smith	Zanzibar.
	Beaconsfield (s)	Davison	Marseilles.
	B M Samdany	Nacoda	Calicut.
	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)	Methven	China.
	Cervin (s)	Taylor	Rangoon.
	Circassia (s)	Pinder	Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Vingorla, Stuart, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, Rean, to Coast and Cutch.
Brig Fatha Sultan, Nacoda, to Alleppey.

terday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Orchessa—335 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolly Goolamhoosein; 9,855 fire bricks, A Murcott and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Castalia s—359 bundles iron gas tubes, A Murcott and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Vespassian s—51 packages eau de-cologne, John S Elmore and Co, 36 packages papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood, 3, cases fancy soap, Muncherjee Pallonjee, 26 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee: 30 cases sherry and 101 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Clan Alpine s—6 cases printing papers, Mahamedally Essoofally, Manilla s—3 bales wrapping paper, Essoofally Abdoollay; 4 cases matches, W M Bell; 50 casks bird shots, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.

Waterloo,—35 casks dry whiting and 4 casks white paints, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 20 cases marbles, A Murcott and Co; 9 crates earthenware, Allarakhia Suchoo; 280 casks Portland cement, Owen and Akell; 2 cases printing ink Mahamedally Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

John C Porter,—277½ cwts myrabolams, Pelly and Co, 312½ cwts beda, Shamjee Narranjee and Co.

Yeddo s—750 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co, 260 cwts horns, Punnett and Co, 13 bales wool, James Madden and Co: 30 bales wool, N Sorabjee and Co, 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co 200 bales cotton, G C Bushby and Co, 128 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadas 300 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co 100 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co; 50 bales wool, Vusonjee Tricomdas, 35 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund, 38 bales cotton waste, W M Bell, 650 cwts myrabolams, Khimjee Luckmidas and Co, 50 bales cotton waste, Shamjee Naranjee and Co, 6 bales wool, Pelly and Co.

Potomac s—250 cwts galls, Sewjee Ramjee, 125 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund, 56 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee, 100 bales cotton, Oomersee Nagsee, 250 cwts myrabolams, Nuthoo Soonderjee, 60 bales wool, Ramjee Raychund.

City of Baltimore s—350 bales wood, Nursee Khuttow; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Trinacria s—94 bales hemp, Vussonjee Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—3 cases chuder, Mahamedbut Ahmedbut.
Spearman s—17½ cwts sandalwood, Canjee Jaitha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Anglia s—544½ cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Athens s—750 cwts gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Lumley Castle s—208 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers: 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.
Travancore s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lumley Castle s—21 cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Calipso s—87½ cwts casterseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Anglia s—200 bales cotton, The Cooper Landing Co.

FOR GENOA.

Athens s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Aglia s—100 bales cotton, The Cooper Landing Co: 200 bales cotton, Francisco Turati; 208 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Calipso s—2 bales silk, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy, 18 cwts coffee, C M Misree.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Calipso s—18 cwts dry ginger, cwt tamerind, and 1 cwt turmeric, Essac Salloon Obedia.

FOR BEYROUT.

Calipso s—25 cwts black pepper 25 cwts copra, 14 cwts turmeric, 3½ cwts cassia, 11 cwts ginger, 2 cwts tamerind, and 16 cwts cocoanuts, Essack Salloon Obedia.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—8 cwts wax, Yue Zun Cling; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 21 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 13 chests opium, Hajee Adun Esmail and Co; 4 chests opium, Khetseedass Kurmookroy; 15 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—71 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron, 178 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, Gunoshlall Shobhagmull; 14 chests opium, Khetseedass Jokhiram; 129 chests opium, E D Sassoon, 3½ chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 7 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 7 chests opium, Hurdyal Kedermull; 7 chests opium, Goolabroy Mugolchund, 37 chests opium, S E Sassoon: 7 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 13 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram, 9 chests opium, Gulraz Jugunath; 33½ chests opium, Tata and Co: 11½ chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 10½ chests opium, Tarrachund Sitaram, 5 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 14.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

367-79—Prescot and W—Gopaldas Madhowdass vs Pandoorung Balibhadra and others—Shapurjee and T and S and F—Part heard.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Muncherahaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

For hearing on Commissioner's report.

660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshal—Prescot and W and A and H.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods, chattles, credits, and effects of Hanumun Bussawan—J Gopal Chotoolal Bussawan vs Cassibai, widow, by her guardian Becherding Sobhasing—M H Khan. Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

666-79—Tyebjee and S—Dalputram Pranjiwandass vs Ambaram Nurbheram and another.

SHORT CAUSE.

10-80—In person—(a pauper) Appa bin Baban vs Fuckir Mahamed Amina and another—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

289-79—Macfarlane and G—Jaitha Dayaram vs Itchachund Anoopchund and others—H Bicknell.

575-79—Tobin and R—Khetsidass Rambux vs Vulubiram Chimanjee and another—Tyhjee and S.

689-78—A F Turner—Wassoodeo Moroba and others vs Mathoorabai and others—Janardhen G.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th February 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·843
Temperature of the Air	72·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61·5
Dew Point	53·9
Relative humidity of Air	·542
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	79·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	62·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	239.

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Ducat, Lieut Col, Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 12.

Alstan, 2nd Lieut, 9th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Peyton, Lieut, 14th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Byron, Major, 65th Regt, from leave, from England.
Inglis, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.
Dayne, Lieut, 1-8th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Bailwood, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, from Kabul.

FEBRUARY 13.

Fordyce, Lieut, 16th Regt, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Pretyman, Major, R A, on sick leave, from Kabul.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Rendle, Lieut, 17th Madras N I, to join, to Madras.
Hallen, Staff Vet Surg, on duty, to Kirkee.
O'Connell, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 13th February, 1880.

1 The Regiment will parade at 5 p.m. this evening in front of the Gymkhana. White uniform to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

2 The range at Coorla will be open for class firing and practice all next week. The prize meeting having been postponed members are therefore requested to furnish their class firing before the 21st inst. The date fixed for the annual inspection of the Corps.

3 No 79 Vol W J Essai having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

[illegible] chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glassees may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAILEY—February 7th, at Bangalore, the wife of B. C. Bailey Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WINGROVE—SHARPE—February 13th, at the Cathedral Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Arthur Clement, second son of the late Edmund Walter Wingrove, Esq. (of Twickenham and Calcutta), to Blanche, eldest daughter of W. H. C. Sharpe, Esq., Chiswick.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABONAU—January 28th, at Chinsurah, the wife of J. Theo Babonau, of a daughter, stillborn.

BIGGINS—February 4th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. T. F. Higgins, of a son.

LANE—February 7th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J. M. Lane, Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

MURRAY—February 7th, at Monghyr, the wife of Major General C. Murray, of a son.

ROSE—February 6th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. S. Rose, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPION—ANDERSON—February 9th, at Hushangabad, by the Rev. F. R. Michell, John Montrion Campion, to Grace Hannah, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Colles Anderson, Fort Major, Edinburgh Castle.

NATHAN—EZRA—February 8th, at Calcutta, Simeon Abraham Nathan, of Shanghai, to Flora, daughter of E. D. J. Ezra.

DEATHS.

NIGEL-JONES—February 1st, at Rawul Pindi, Percy D'Oyly Nigel, son of W. C. Nigel-Jones, Government Telegraph Department, aged 1 month and 22 days.

WILKINSON—February 3rd, Saint Thome, Robert Wilkinson, aged 48 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

THE telegram which Reuter's agent sends from Teheran strengthens the indications of an understanding between our Government and that of Persia with respect to the acquisition of Herat by the latter. He states that it is generally believed that "a policy of action" will be adopted in the spring, that Herat will be occupied, and that although those intentions are only supposed to be entertained by the Persian Government, it is certain that the British Government has been informed of what is in contemplation, and certain conditions have been proposed, to which it is believed to have assented. A Persian Question is vividly rising up before us, and it will soon claim all our attention. That Russia will stand by while Persia is even for the moment playing into the hands of the British Government by sending an army to Herat, is not to be expected. Already the inspired press of St. Petersburgh is beginning to threaten the Shah with the vengeance of Russia if she rejects the friendship of the Czar for that of England. Persia will assuredly be made to feel the full weight of the resentment of the Russian Government if she be not sustained by England—if, in other words, we do not at once assume the Protectorate of Persia, as we have already assumed that of Asiatic Turkey. That step would be grave, but it is one which the higher prudence might counsel under existing circumstances. What is certain is that if we give Herat up to Persia on any other condition, the Shah will be sooner or later compelled by threats or actual military force to throw himself again into the arms of Russia, and then Herat will, to all intents and purposes, be a Russian outpost in Afghanistan.

ECONOMY is at present the *mot d'ôrdre* in every direction. For true economy we have the highest respect, but the economy which the Government of India from time to time enforces, is a very false economy for which we have no respect whatever. The stopping of necessary public works was the most wasteful proceeding which could well have been conceived, and the only consolation is that the error committed must be so soon and so thoroughly realised by the Government itself that it will be promptly repaired before the country has suffered severely from its effects. The proposal to abolish the separate Commands-in-Chief of the Madras and the Bombay armies is based avowedly on the economy to be effected by saving the salaries of two Commanders-in-Chief and certain of their staff. But as the two abolished Commanders-in-Chief will be succeeded by four commanders of *corps d'armée*, with a proper allowance of Inspectors General to look them up and keep the big Commander-in-Chief at Simla informed of their state and efficiency, the saving will turn out to be *nil*, and the military results of the scheme will be to a certainty most unfortunate. It would be much wiser, if the salaries of the present staffs in Madras and Bombay are on too high a scale, to prune them judiciously, and to leave the different armies separate and distinct as they have hitherto been. But upon this subject we may have something to say on a future occasion. We will now direct attention to another question, in which the economic shears are being set to work.

The Civil Service could not hope to escape the general fate, and the danger is by no means less than elsewhere, that a great deal of mischief may be done if the reductions which are to be effected are not very carefully considered. The admission of natives to the Service is one incident of the movement in the direction of retrenchment—the abolition of memberships of Council and the other prizes of the Service will be the next. And here let us say at once that it would be wise and eminently prudent for the Civil Service to boldly face the situation and see whether any and what concessions might fairly be made to the genius of economy which is now overhauling every department of State. Let us take a few figures for our guidance before going further. From the Civil List for January it appears that the actual monthly salary (not including travelling allowances) of 110 civilians is Rs. 1,63,716-10-8; which gives them the average monthly salary of Rs. 1,488 5 2. Now, when it is borne in mind that the pay of a lieutenant colonel commanding a regiment is Rs. 1,427-14-0, this average salary of a civilian is perilously high; if Rs. 1,000 was the fixed limit as his average pay, the annual salaries of 110 civilians would be Rs. 13,20,000 instead of Rs. 19,64,600; or, in other words, there would be an annual saving of 6½ lakhs in the Bombay Presidency alone, on the salaries of Covenanted civilians on duty. This would be augmented by the savings on the salaries of those on leave

The following list will show the salaries as drawn by the civilians in January:—

	Pay per mensem Rs.	a.	p.
2 Members of Council at Rs. 5,333-5-4 per mensem	10,666	10	8
2 Commissioners at Rs. 3,500	7,000	0	0
1 Do:	3,000	0	0
1 Chief Secretary	3,750	0	0
1 Secretary	3,125	0	0
1 Commissioner of Customs	3,108	5	4
2 Under Secretaries at Rs. 1,250	2,500	0	0
1 Municipal Commissioner	2,500	0	0
1 Collector of Bombay	2,500	0	0
12 Senior Collectors at Rs. 2,325 per mensem	27,900	0	0
5 Junior Collectors at Rs. 1,800 per mensem	9,000	0	0
1 Extra First Assistant Collector	1,400	0	0
15 First Assistant Collectors at Rs. 900 per mensem	13,500	0	0
12 Second Assistant Collectors at Rs. 700 per mensem	8,400	0	0
24 Supernumeraries at Rs. 500 per mensem.	12,000	0	0
5 Do. at Rs. 400 per mensem.	2,000	0	0
Extra pay for those who have not received speedy promotion	1,916	10	8
4 High Court Judges at 3,750 per mensem.	15,000	0	0
8 First Grade Judges at Rs. 2,325 per mensem	18,600	0	0
3 Second Grade Judges at Rs. 1,800 per mensem	5,400	0	0
2 Senior Assistant Judges at Rs. 1,200 per mensem	2,400	0	0
2 First Grade Assistant Judges at Rs. 900 per mensem	1,800	0	0
3 Second Grade Assistant Judges at Rs. 800 per mensem	2,400	0	0
1 Legal Remembrancer	2,300	0	0
1 Post Master General	1,550	0	0
110 Civilians on duty receiving per mensem.	1,63,716	10	8

Now, we think that civilians, seeing these figures placed before them, must, perforce, acknowledge that there is here a tempting of Providence. We do not think that the junior civilians are paid too well, but we are decidedly of opinion that the salaries of the senior civilians are needlessly high. The leap from Rs. 900 (the salary of a first assistant) to Rs. 1,800 (the salary of a junior collector) is too great; and, from the time a man becomes a junior collector, his increment of salary proceeds by leaps and bounds. Let us compare for a moment the promotion in the Civil Service with that in the Public Works Department, and for this comparison we will take the five highest grades in each—the figures are again taken from the Civil List for January, 1880:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Member of Council	5,333	5	4
Commissioner (average)	3,333	5	4
Senior Collector	2,325	0	0
Junior Collector	1,800	0	0
First Assistant Collector	900	0	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chief Engineer, 1st Class	2,500	0	0
Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	1,800	0	0
Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	1,600	0	0
Ditto 2nd Class	1,350	0	0
Ditto 3rd Class	1,100	0	0

Or in other words, whilst a civilian's salary in the five grades is enhanced from Rs. 900 to Rs. 5,333-5-4, or nearly Rs. 500 per cent., the engineers' is enhanced from Rs. 1,100 to 2,500, or less than Rs. 120 per cent.; if we take men, we find that the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, who draw pay as a first assistant collector (Rs. 900 per mensem) in the commencement of 1861 draws in 1880 the pay of a member of Council; whilst Colonel Merriman, who was drawing at the commencement of 1861, Rs. 950 per mensem, the salary of a first grade executive engineer, has, in 1880, reached the acme of his ambition, and draws Rs. 2,500 per mensem. Surely the emoluments of these appointments might be revised. We do not say at once, as that is impossible, owing to existing covenants; but the civilian of the future might be asked to accept less in order that all may not be imperilled. As we have already shown, if the average salary of the civilian was fixed Rs. 1,000 per mensem, there would, in this Presidency alone, be an annual saving of six and a half lakhs. But if that reduction be deemed too great, we would recommend the following scale to the attention of those concerned who are bent on economy.

	Rs.
2 Members of Council at Rs. 4,000 per mensem	8,000
3 Commissioners at Rs. 2,500	7,500
1 Chief Secretary	2,500
1 Secretary	2,000
1 Commissioner of Customs	2,500
2 Under Secretaries at Rs. 1,250 per mensem	2,500
1 Collector of Bombay	2,000
1 Municipal Commissioner	2,000
12 Senior Collectors at Rs. 1,800 per mensem	21,600
16 Junior Collectors at Rs. 1,500 per mensem	9,000
5 First Assistant Collectors at Rs. 1,000 per mensem	15,000
12 Second Assistant Collectors at Rs. 750 per mensem	9,000
24 Supernumeraries at Rs. 500	12,000
5 Ditto at Rs. 400	2,000
4 High Court Judges at Rs. 3,000	12,000
8 First Grade " " 1,800	14,400
3 Second Grade " " 1,500	4,500
1 Legal Remembrancer	1,800
1 Post Master General	1,400
4 First Grade Assistant Judges Rs. 1,000	4,000
3 Second " " " " 750	2,250
	Rs. 1,37,950

or Rs. 16,55,400 per annum; whereas, by the present scale of pay, the monthly cost of 110 civilians is, as we have already shown, Rs. 1,63,716-10-8, giving an annual cost of Rs. 19,64,600. If the above scale were adopted there would be an annual saving in this Presidency of over three lakhs of rupees. Salaries were fixed at their present scale when communication with England was difficult, and India was a place of life-long exile to those entering the public service here. The voyages to England are no longer difficult and costly; the very climate is, as it were, changed, and India is a much healthier place to live in than it was when princely salaries were fixed. Now there are two classes of interests which are injuriously affected by the princely scale of these salaries—those of the Treasury and those of the Civil Service itself. The State finds itself in such straights for money that it is resorting to all sorts of shifts and expedients to make both ends meet. It stops public works which are essential to the progress and tax-producing power of the country, dismissing its engineers and doing other desperate acts for which the only excuse is growing impecuniosity. It is introducing native agency into the Civil Service avowedly as a measure of economy. The service, in fact, is in danger of being "ruined by *Hindu* cheap labour." The needlessly high salaries of the higher branches of the Civil Service, raising the average of the whole body, makes the moderate wage which natives are eager to accept very seductive to finance ministers and Secretaries of State, who begin for the first time to see that the claims of the natives to employment in the Civil Service have been unaccountably overlooked. And who has not heard the whispering that members of Council in the Presidencies are to be altogether abolished so that their stipends may be saved? Madras and Bombay, it is said, are to be reduced to Lieutenant-Governorships and shorn of the reasonable independence which they now enjoy, mainly, or at least ostensibly, in order that the State may save the amounts paid to members of Council. We are of opinion that this step would be most injurious to the permanent interests of both Presidencies, and consequently to the State of which they form so considerable a part. So vital a change will not, we may be permitted to hope, be effected by surprise, or without due discussion, so that public opinion may be fully informed with respect to its prudence and advantages if it be really advisable. We refer to the matter now to show how drastic are the measures which are contemplated in certain quarters with a view to effecting savings at any cost. It seems to us that the Civil Service would do well to set its house in order, and by timely concessions to the exigency for economy, strengthen its position in view of the assaults made or threatened from so many sides.

OUR comments a day or two since on the necessity of maintaining the prestige of the Original Side of our High Court have been followed almost immediately by an appointment to fill the place of Sir Charles Sargent. That appointment will bring regret to every one who knows how necessary it is that our judiciary should evince that practical efficiency which comes from proper legal training, and from that alone. If Sir Michael Westropp has not returned with sufficient health to undertake most arduous duties, the state of our Court on the Original Side has reached a point which demands the earnest attention of all who feel an interest, either direct or indirect, in the efficient and equitable administration of our law. No one can for a moment suppose that Sir Charles Sargent's *locum tenens* will undertake any of the duties of the place. He will remain a dummy; but on whose shoulders will be placed the work which Sir Charles has hitherto done? It would seem as if it were time for the Chamber of Commerce to protest in the name of the commercial community, whose claims and whose rights in this respect are so grossly disregarded. If our High Court is not to be maintained in its past vigour and ability, it would be better to abolish it. Perhaps our Chief Justice, who can recollect the time when our Bench was a model for ability, learning and legal training, has means at his disposal to redress the threatening evil. There is certainly nothing more needing his care.

THE succession to the Command-in-Chief in India is, says our London correspondent, the subject of speculation. Sir Garnet Wolseley is still spoken of; but another extraordinary rumour asserts that Lord Chelmsford is to be the man. It is almost impossible to conceive that the military authorities, even under Court influence, would venture upon such an appointment. The *World* suggests that they should at least wait until the appearance of the next number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which Mr. Archibald Forbes is going to give his candid opinion on Lord Chelmsford's conduct of the Zulu War. Some strange things are now a days done at the instigation of the Court. It appears from an announcement made by the Union Steamship Company that Sir Evelyn Wood is, after all, going to be taken away from his military duties in London to accompany the Empress Eugenie on her pilgrimage to Zululand. Passages for Sir Evelyn and Lady Wood are already engaged. Lieut. Bigge, R. A., Sir Evelyn's aide-de-camp, who was recently appointed a groom in waiting to the Queen, is to precede the party to the Cape, in order to make arrangements for the Empress's journey.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 23.

THE wordy combats between the Opposition and the Ministry continue without intermission, and we have already had so much oratory out of doors on all the political topics of the day that it is not easy to see what members of Parliament will have to say when the session commences that the country has not already heard *ad nauseum*. This week we have had speeches by Mr. Stanhope and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the Ministerial side, and by Mr. Bright, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Ripon, and Mr. Grant Duff on the side of their opponents, besides speeches by smaller men too numerous even to catalogue. Mr. Stanhope spoke on Monday at a meeting at Hackney held to support the Conservative candidate for that borough, and gave such an optimist account of the condition of Indian finance as seems to have astonished even his friends. He asserts that the Indian revenue will yield a much larger amount than was expected when the estimates were framed last spring, and that after making all deductions, including a million for the renewed Afghan war, and two millions and a half, the cost of the construction of the frontier railways, the revenue will be about £350,000 better than was expected last March. On Tuesday there was a great Liberal gathering at Birmingham to celebrate the opening of a new Liberal club, when Sir William Harcourt again appeared as the "funny man" of the Liberal party. Mr. Bright indulged in one of those political retrospects of the past achievements of Liberalism with which the public are now becoming somewhat familiar, and Mr. Chamberlain declared that he was quite satisfied, for the present, with the programme of the official leaders of the Liberals. Sir William Harcourt described himself as one of those "miserable Whigs" who lead "an abject and servile life" under the tyranny of Mr. Chamberlain,—"that dragon of Birmingham by terror of whose name Tory mothers keep their infants in order"—and said that having been ordered to come to Birmingham by Mr Chamberlain, of course he came. He defended himself against the charge of undue levity by saying that Ministers did such ridiculous things that he could not help laughing at them, and upheld the value of ridicule as "an admirable agent for the detection of shams." Scarcely one of the Ministers escaped the shafts of his satire, but his fiercest onslaught was made upon Lord Salisbury, whom he described as "that maladroit Talleyrand, that Bismarck *marqué*, whose foreign policy is a combination of finesse and bluster, of secret arrangements and open menaces, but whose secret arrangements are instantly discovered, and whose open men aces were constantly disregarded." Lord Salisbury, indeed, seems to be a favourite butt of Opposition orators just now, for Mr. Bright in his speech spoke of the "painful inexactitude" of the Foreign Minister's statements. Lord Ripon and Mr. Grant Duff spoke at an electioneering meeting at Wakefield on the same evening, and the main theme of both speeches was the wicked and disturbing foreign policy of the Government. Lord Ripon declared that only the electors of England could prevent the annexation of Afghanistan, for the Government were surrounded by men who kept that object steadily in view, while the Cabinet was without a policy of its own, and events would be too strong for them; while Mr. Grant Duff asserted that the words of Sir John Kaye, with respect to the first Afghan war, applied equally to the second,—"that both in principle and art it was unrighteous, and the curse of God was upon it."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach spoke at Tewkesbury on Wednesday, and replied to some of the remarks of the Birmingham orators on the previous night. He predicted that the end of the present apparent union between Whigs and Radicals would be that the latter would obtain the ascendancy, and that the Liberal party would have to be guided by men like the Home Rule leaders, "who professed opinions dangerous to our constitution, and fatal, if carried out, to the Empire." This is the point on which all the arguments on both sides in the present conflict converge. The Liberals are trying hard to show that for all practical purposes they are a united party, and that there is no reason to fear any evil results to the country or its institutions from the return of that party to power; while the Conservatives maintain, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach does, that the head of the Liberal party will certainly have to be guided by the tail, and that to allow them to return to power would be "to allow England to sink beneath its proper place among the nations of the world." The *Edinburgh Review* in its last number has sketched out apparently "on authority," what it asserts to be "the whole programme of the Liberal party at the present time," and this is, put in the fewest possible words, household suffrage in the counties, elective county boards, and a restriction on the liberty of entail so as to give more power to limited owners. It is also suggested that the Corporation of London might be reformed, and municipal government extended to the whole of the metropolis. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, referring to this programme, declared that, as regarded county government and the land question, the Conservatives would go as far as the Liberals, and as to the extension of the county franchise "he hoped the question would be duly appreciated." Last night Mr. Bright made a second speech at Birmingham at a *soirée* and dance given by the members of an association of young Liberals. The main point in the address was a passionate denunciation of wars in general, and the Zulu and Afghan wars in particular, which he thought differed little from "the transactions called murder." Retribution would, he asserted, surely overtake England for "the bloody crimes committed in her name;" and he wound up by exclaiming "Take the Ten Commandments from your churches! declare that you no longer believe in the sermon on the mount; abandon your Christian pretensions or your heathen practices." After this impassioned sermon it is rather curious to read that "dancing then commenced, and was kept up till a late hour." Mr. Bright speaks for the third time this week to-morrow night, when he delivers, with his fellow members, his annual address to his constituents.

There is reason to believe that the Government are getting seriously uneasy about the state of affairs in Afghanistan; and if they are not, some of their supporters are, and they are calling upon Ministers to abandon their policy of waiting upon events, and make up their minds at once as to the future course they intend to pursue in Afghanistan. The probability is that the Cabinet would be only too glad to come to a decision on the question if they could agree upon it, but a certain portion of it is too much afraid of the Opposition to venture upon anything like annexation, which they know would bring down upon them another outburst of protest and denunciation from some of the Liberal leaders. One or two of the Ministers, too, are said to be not very easy in their minds about the hangings at Kabul, which will no doubt be the subject of a very angry debate next session. Mr. Frederick Harrisons who recently wrote on the subject in the *Fortnightly*, has just republished his article, and appended to it a postscript, in which he urges that Parliament should insist on a series of questions being put to Generals Roberts, Baker, and Massy, as to how many Afghans they have hung, how many were proved on direct evidence in fair trial to have taken part in the murder of the members of the English mission, and how many were hung on the ground that they were "rebels" or "mutineers." "Semi-official apologies and anonymous denials," Mr. Harrison asserts, will not do—not until the questions have been "answered personally by the officers charged with these acts will the public indignation be allayed."

Although the reports of the concentration of Russian troops on the western frontier have been authoritatively denied, and the reported *fracas* between Russian and German officers at Kalisch is also contradicted, there is still a good deal of uneasiness about the relations between the two countries. The news from Berlin to-day that a scheme for reorganising and increasing the German army has been laid before the Federal Council serves to strengthen the feeling of uncertainty as to Prince Bismarck's intentions. This measure, which is to be laid before the German Parliament next session, and will come into operation in April 1881, increases the permanent strength of the army by about 27,000 men; and in the explanatory notes, which accompany the bill, attention is called to "the danger of an attack on Germany on different sides by allied powers in a coalition acting from different quarters"—which looks as if Prince Bismarck is still somewhat uneasy about the probability of a Franco-Russian alliance. At present France gives no sign of any warlike intentions. The programme of the new Ministry is a very unambitious one, and shows an intention on the part of M. Freycinet and his colleagues rather to occupy themselves with material improvements than to meddle with "burning questions," either at home or abroad. One of the French incidents of the week, which has been the subject of a good deal of moralising, has been the almost simultaneous deaths of the Duc de Gramont, who was the Minister most responsible for precipitating the unfortunate war of 1870, and of M. Jules Favre, who after being one of its strongest opponents, had, by the grim irony of fate, to take an active part in the negotiations with the conquering Germans for a disastrous peace. Among those who have paid a tribute to his memory is Prince Bismarck, who says he believes M. Favre was a true patriot, and "although a lawyer," one of the most simple-minded of men, from which it may be gathered that the German Chancellor is no great admirer of the legal profession. From Turkey there has been very little news this week, the most noteworthy item being that Hafiz Pasha, the Minister of Police, whose dismissal was one of Sir Henry Layard's demands on the Porte, has been appointed an aide-de-camp to the Sultan, who has thus administered another slap in the face to the British Minister.

A report was published the other day, and vouched for on "good authority," that the Russians had sustained a second disastrous defeat at the hand of the Tekke Turkomans, and that they had been compelled to abandon Tchikislar, and take refuge in their ships. The report was at first believed, then doubted, and now the telegrams from the Continent are almost unanimous in declaring that there is no truth in it. A very curious circumstance in connection with the matter is, however, that the Russian journals, although throwing doubts upon the story, did not venture to contradict it. Some of the Czar's councillors are said to be endeavouring to dissuade him from going on with the expedition to Merv, but it is thought doubtful whether they will be able to prevent General Kauffmann having his own way. The objection now raised to going to Merv is based on the dislike to a counterstroke on Herat, where the presence of either English or Persians would be distasteful to the Russians.

One or two items of military news or gossip may be of interest to some of your readers. The successor of Lieut.-Colonel A. H. King as Quarter-Master General of the Woolwich district, whose appointment expires on the 15th February, is expected to be Lieut.-Colonel W. Stirling, R. A., an officer who has seen considerable service. The appointment of Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield, which Colonel F. Close vacates on the 31st of March, will probably be filled by Colonel H. T. Arbuthnot, R. A.; and Colonel Frances Lyon, R. A., is spoken of as the probable successor of Colonel G. H. Fraser in the important post of Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, which becomes vacant on the 1st March. Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Pemberton, C. B., who commanded the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles in the Zulu campaign, and is now in England on leave, does not return to the Cape, but retires on half pay, and will be succeeded by Major C. G. Stiburnham, who is serving with the 2nd Battalion in Afghanistan. The command of the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade is also about to become vacant by the appointment of Colonel Godfrey Clerk as British Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, in succession to Captain Swain, who has resigned the post. Colonel Clerk is a son of Sir George Russell Clerk, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., and was formerly Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere at Bombay, and to Sir Neville Chamberlain at Madras. His successor will be Major Henry Wood, lately employed with the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade in Afghanistan. Lieut.-Colonel Crealock, C. B., Lord Chelmsford's Military Secretary in the Zulu campaign, will be appointed to the command of the 95th Regiment next June. Most of the special officers who have been serving with Sir Garnet Wolseley have, now that the fighting seems to be at last finished, been placed under orders to leave South Africa. Lieut.-Colonel Baker Russell and Major Bushman, of the 9th Lancers, go to India to join their regiments; and Captain Spratt, 29th Foot, and Lieut. O'Dell, 52nd Light Infantry, return home to regimental duty. The Cape Government has offered the command of the new wing to be raised for the Cape Mounted Rifles to Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. Carrington, of the 24th Regiment, who has served throughout three campaigns in South Africa.

The story of the tattooing of the noses of the Prince of Wales's sons has been contradicted by the *Morning Post* in a long paragraph worthy of the immortal Jenkins. "Their own common senses," we are told, "not less than the care of those about them, would be the best guarantee against any such absurdity as that which has obtained an unmerited currency." But it seems even, according to this great authority, that something very like what was reported really happened, notwithstanding the young princes' "good sense," &c. At "Gibraltar, the midshipmen of the Bacchante indulged in the amusement of placing on their faces the representation of tattoo marks; and their temporary freak has been reported as if they had been really tattooed." But on the 30th of December last "Mr. and Mrs. Childers had the honour of dining at the Governor's table (at Barbados) with their royal highnesses," and there was "not the faintest trace of the Gibraltar freak upon the countenances of the princes," so that Mr. Childers's astonishment on arriving in England was "extreme, on hearing that it was supposed that their royal highnesses bore upon their faces indelible marks." I have reason to think that the tattooing story was really believed to be true in Court circles; and the probable explanation of this terrible mystery is that the anchor marks were made on the boys' faces with Indian ink, or some similar substance, and that the youngsters for a time roguishly allowed it to be supposed that the tattooing was a reality and not a sham.

Lord John Manners, the Postmaster General, is attempting to put down the telephone, which, as a good Conservative, he no doubt considers a dangerous innovation—it comes from America, at all events, and that in itself is a suspicious circumstance. The two telephone companies, now established in London, are rapidly extending their wires in all directions, and have applied to the authorities for permission to take up the streets to lay down wires to connect their offices with the Houses of Parliament. Lord John Manners, however, contends that the telephone companies are carrying on the business of telegraphy, of which the Government have a monopoly, and has commenced legal proceedings against them. In the meantime, until the case comes on for trial, the Court of Exchequer has directed the companies to keep an account of their receipts and of the number of messages they send. One of the companies, the Edison Telephone Company uses Mr. Edison's invention, and the other, the Telephone Company, Limited, uses the Bell instrument—the friends of which assert that no one can hear a message sent by it except the receiver. They are both already doing a very considerable business in the City, and it is proposed to open branches in the suburbs. Some enthusiasts anticipate great things from the extension of the system to the House of Commons, and look forward to the time when reporters will be dispensed with, and the voice of the Parliamentary orator conveyed direct to the printing office, where, by some method yet to be discovered, composing machines will be set in motion by the speaker's voice and a printed report produced simultaneously with the delivery of the speech.

Mr. Ledger's expenses at the late trial at the Old Bailey in the *Era* libel case amounted to £500. Some of the principal theatrical managers and actors offered to subscribe towards the reduction of this heavy bill, but Mr. Ledger refused to accept the offer, and he is therefore to be presented with some plate as a testimonial for the service he rendered in denouncing the "dramatic ball" which was a ball of a very different character. Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Hares and Mr. Irving are on the committee. The friends of Mr. Mortimer, of the *Figaro*, are also raising a subscription to pay the fine of £100 inflicted on him by the Queen's Bench for libelling Mr. Weldon; but they have not succeeded in inducing the Home Secretary to remit the sentence of imprisonment passed on Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Cross having rejected two applications to that effect. Besides the *Truth* and other libel cases which are pending, a civil action against the *World* will shortly be tried, for libelling Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, the musical conductor. The statement which Mr. Ganz alleges to be libellous was that he was incompetent for the post of conductor of the new Philharmonic concerts, that he was "unable to read a score," and that instead of conducting in the true sense of the word, he simply beat time. The case is likely to be of great interest to musicians and musical amateurs, especially as it is rumoured that there will be a conflict of "expert" testimony, Sir Julius Benedict and Sir Michael Costa being on the side of the plaintiff, and Dr. Von Bülow who is now in London and has been playing at the Popular concerts) against him.

Dr. Millar has again appeared at Bow Street this week to support his summons against the *Echo* for libel,—the alleged libel being that there were "several ex-patients of lunatic asylums who seemed to be doing their best to establish a claim to a second incarceration." Among other statements made by the doctor, he said that he had written a letter of "several hundred pages" to the *Echo*, but was "politely" informed that it had been consigned to the waste paper basket. He called as a witness his brother James Gem Millar, described as a "captain on the Retired List, Bombay Army," and this gentleman said he believed his brother had suffered injury from the alleged libel, but he could not define the nature or extent of the injury. According to the newspaper reports, the captain said that the "Lord Chief Justice of Bombay" had said that there was no just reason for the doctor's incarceration in a lunatic asylum. The magistrate in the end dismissed the summons, remarking that "far more offensive expressions were applied daily to such men as Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone, without probably disturbing their composure for a moment." Dr. Millar declared he would appeal, and when the magistrate took his departure was, as the reporters say, "left speaking."

There is in the current number of the *World* a striking illustration of the wisdom contained in the old proverb relating to the behaviour of those who live in glass houses. The contributor to that journal who writes under the signature of "Atlas" is very great in the detection of blunders and solecisms committed by other journals, especially by the "Arabic professor" who edits the *Times*. Mr. Chenery, however, is this week avenged, and the laugh is turned against the *World*. A paragraph relating to the Bishop of Manchester's marriage concludes with the following remarkable statement:—"A much more stylish and showy wedding which followed seems to have been generally mistaken for the Bishop's, and it was consummated (*sic*) in the presence of a large number of spectators."

An ecclesiastic, whose proceedings have been for some time scandalising most good churchmen, has taken another method of freeing himself from the restraints of authority. "The Venerable Archdeacon Dunbar, D.D.," who has been conducting for some time a sort of ecclesiastical Sunday music-hall at St. Andrew's, Tavistock Place, has resigned the licence he held from the Bishop of London, who has officially announced that the above building "has ceased to be connected with the Church of England." It has been a matter of surprise for many months past that Mr. Dunbar's Sunday concerts should have been allowed to be publicly advertised and given in a place of worship formally licensed by the Bishop of London; and only a week or two ago it was announced that the parish authorities had been discussing whether St. Andrew's Church was not liable to be rated as a place where musical performances are carried on. This Mr. Dunbar is a brother and heir presumptive to Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart., of Morayshire, and was a few years ago curate to the Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, of all Saints, Lambeth, a Ritualist of the most pronounced type. He disappeared from London for a year or two, and then reappeared as "the Ven. Archdeacon Dunbar, D. D.," his titles, as he has himself explained in a letter to the papers this week, being D. D. of the University of Jena, and "Archdeacon of Grenada, of the West Indian Anglican Church." Having obtained the patronage of Bishop Cloughton (late of Colombo), Archdeacon of London, who preached at the opening of "St. Andrew's Tavistock Square," Mr. Dunbar has by degrees so developed and elaborated the musical portion of his services that these have now become the main feature of his entertainment, the prayers and sermon being merely thrown in to give the semblance of a religious service. Masses, oratorios, stabat maters, and other compositions are performed by a large orchestra and chorus, and tickets for seats are sold, as in concert rooms, at prices varying according to eligibility of position, the aisles only, according to the advertisements, being "free and open at all times." However, the scandal, as far as the Church of England is concerned, is at an end; and "Archdeacon Dunbar" is now at liberty to conduct his performances as freely as any other *impresario*, only it is rather hard upon the promoters of similar entertainments in places which do not happen to be designated "churches" that the Lord Chamberlain should inhibit them, and Mr. Dunbar be allowed to do as he pleases.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

DISTURBANCES NEAR JAMRUD.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

From Kandahar it is stated that all is quiet through the Kandahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Zamindawar districts.

The weather is still very cold and threatens more snow.

The health of the troops is very good.

A party from Furrah attacked Ibrahim Khan, of Chakansur, in force, but was defeated with heavy loss.

Reports of petty disturbances among the tribes near Jamrud have been received.

The Ghanikhel jirga is at Lundi Kotal. The Mullick has collected forty-two mule loads of Government property stolen in the Jallalabad district and has been supplied with carriages to bring it in with the reconnoitring party.

General Bright crossed the Kabul river to Charbagh and then made by the main road for Kurgal, returning by the road from Adrak Budrak. The people are friendly throughout the route.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ENGLAND AND PERSIA.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Reuter's special correspondent at Teheran has telegraphed a report that is generally current there that the Persian Government proposes a European commission to define the frontiers of Persia in the North and East, and that a policy of action is contemplated in the spring, when Seistan and eventually Herat will be occupied by Persian troops. These rumours require confirmation. The British Government, however, has been informed of the intentions of the Persian Government, whose proposals and conditions it is believed have been assented to.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Lord Lymington, the Liberal candidate for Barnstaple, has defeated Sir Robert Carden, the Conservative candidate.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The House of Commons last night negatived Mr. O' Donnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Royal Speech, censuring the Government for neglect of Irish affairs by 128 against 12 votes.

The Commons have read a second time the Bill for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

It is stated that Colonel D. La T. Colthurst, member for Cork and Home Ruler, has been refused admission to the Reform Club.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, FEB. 12.

The French Chamber of Deputies has refused to discuss the proposition for an amnesty of all Communists.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, FEB. 12.

The Emperor William opened the German Parliament to-day. His Majesty, in his speech from the Throne, referred to the proposed increase in the German Army, which he stated was justified by the armaments of neighbouring countries, and was no indication of a departure from a pacific policy.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Venetia, with the outward English Mails of the 30th ultimo, left here this morning at 4 o'clock for Bombay, and the S. S. Khedive, for Galle and Calcutta, at midnight last night.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo, *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, FEB. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed active. Surats active.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	5⅞

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ do. do.	84¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52⅜d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 1-16d.
Oriental Bank shares	£24-10
Chartered do.	£23-10
Do. Mercantile shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,400,000	Inc. £900,000
Bills Discounted	£18,000,000	Dec. £100,000
Bullion	£28,300,000	Inc. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 49⅞ per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEB. 13.

Dinapur field office opened Naga Line.

WE hear that Surgeon-General Ker-Innes will be going home almost immediately, and that Surgeon-General Crawford has been ordered to Calcutta from Madras to inaugurate the new arrangements for working the re-constituted medical services in this country, which come into force on 1st April next. It is stated that Dr. Ker-Innes, Surgeon-General of the British forces in India, having been across the frontier in Afghanistan for a few days, has been granted the six months' donation batta, amounting in his case to over Rs. 12,000.

THE wreck of the steamer Hindostan, which was put up to auction at Madras on Monday last, realized Rs. 13,800, as follows:—The hull and its appurtenances Rs. 11,100; the cargo Rs. 2,400, some cement lying at Sadras Rs. 300. The whole, a local paper informs us, was purchased by a company of 70 to 80 persons, who afterwards put up the same property to auction amongst themselves. It fetched Rs. 26,800.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company notify that there will be a reduction in the rates of passage money by their steamers to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, commencing with the mail steamer leaving Southampton on the 19th February and Brindisi on March 1st.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Colonel Stanley's statement with regard to the Press Rules is true in a way, but it is calculated to produce a false impression. People at home will now think the whole composition the work of the Government of India; and the explanation given here, to the effect that the rules came out to the country ready-made—a mere official fib. They did come out ready-made, but they seem to have been asked for in an awkward way that led the Government here, on receiving them, to think they had been passed and approved by some competent authority at home, which was not the case. They seem to have been a rough sketch, really drawn up by some blundering enthusiast in the Horse Guards; and when the Government of India inquired if there was any code of Press regulations in existence, the rough draft was shot out without ever having passed under the eye of a competent critic. Where the Government of India was wrong, was in not divining, in spite of the apparent evidence to the contrary, that the Code could not have been really sanctioned by the home authorities.

THE whole undertaking of improving the education of poor European and Eurasian children, the Allahabad paper thinks, is being treated in too pretentious a way. The institutions wanted are simple industrial schools on as inexpensive a plan as can be devised, for the rescue of children who would otherwise be likely to become mere outcasts, starving or falling into evil courses about the bazaars of great Indian towns. To raise the question as to whether it would be better for them to be brought up in the hills or in the plains, is to shunt the whole project on to a wrong line of rails. Might it not be better for the poor outcasts to be brought up on the international plan, partly in England, partly in France, and partly in Italy? Let us keep within reasonable limits. In the same way the question as to subjects to be taught should never have arisen. It is manifest, if we keep to the original idea, that nothing should be taught beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the trades, whatever they may be, to which each school may be devoted.

ON the question of the occupation of Herat by Persia, the *Pioneer* writes:—If Persia occupies Herat, she must do so as the avowed friend and ally of England; and the friendship must be strengthened by guarantees, the nature of which would form the subject of long and careful consideration. Our influence at Teheran must be greatly strengthened; and this can only be done by making the connection between our mission at Teheran and the Indian Foreign Office much more intimate and direct than it is now. Very likely, it might be needful to act on the advice so often given by Sir Henry Rawlinson; and to make the mission entirely dependent on the Indian Government. A British officer must reside at Herat, and Persia must provide for his safety—paying, if necessary, the expense of an English escort. Our policy should aim at thoroughly impregnating Persia with our friendship, with the feeling that English and Persian interests are identical.

THE Persian Navigation Company's steamship King Arthur, from Jeddah for Bushire with pilgrims, had to put into Aden *en route*, and got into trouble for having more passengers on board than she was competent to carry. A heavy fine has been named, but not imposed, pending reference to the Bombay Government. The fact of vessels leaving Busreh and Bushire crowded with pilgrims is well known; but owing to their evading British ports, they have hitherto escaped the penalties prescribed by law. If the penalty is carried out in the instance of the King Arthur, it may tend to check the inhuman practice.

AFTER chronicling the celebration of a native festival at Allahabad, a local paper remarks:—"It is difficult to know why Christian holidays are not allowed as well as Hindu festivals. A good many, in fact, the majority of Christians like to keep Ash-Wednesday holy, but for some reason, best known to themselves, the heads of departments in Allahabad do not seem to think it necessary."

"MR. GRANT, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Hughly, Calcutta," the *Indian Mirror* says, "has roused the feelings of the whole Hindu community against him by a most outrageous act. In a recent criminal trial he ordered the personal attendance of a *purdanashin* Hindu lady as a witness, and, whilst she was giving evidence, the worthy Judge caused her veil to be drawn aside by a Mahomedan *chaprasi*. No greater insult could be offered to a respectable Hindu lady. It is such conduct of individual Englishmen that brings into disgrace the fair name of the British nation."

THE health statistics, Punjab, for the week ended the 10th January have been published. There was a very marked improvement on the returns for the preceding week. The death total was more than two thousand less, the fever and small-pox cases showing each a very considerable decrease. The districts of Rawul Pindi, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Delhi showed the largest diminution of fever cases. The Shahpur, Hoshiarpur and Dera Ismail Khan districts were the chief sufferers from small-pox. Not a single death was registered from cholera.

MADRAS people are bestirring themselves in behalf of the Irish Distress Fund. A public meeting was held on Tuesday, presided over by Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras. A resolution proposing to take measures for obtaining subscriptions in Southern India was carried, on the motion of the Bishop of the diocese, and a second resolution was adopted, nominating an influential committee. A considerable amount has already been collected.

THE *Statesman* points out that the condition of the jute industry is by no means improving. While the price of the raw material is rapidly rising to exorbitant rates, the manufactured goods turned out by the Bengal mills are decreasing in value. In illustration of this general statement our contemporary gives a synopsis of the working of two or three mills for the past six months. *Fort Gloster.*—The revenue account shows a loss of Rs. 56,351, and when to this we add profit and loss charges, such as directors' fees, insurance, interest, law charges, &c., amounting to Rs. 38,020, also bad debts Rs. 13,190, we reach a grand total loss for the past six months of Rs. 1,07,561. The directors treat as an asset a debt of Rs. 33,370, due by Messrs. R. Macallister and Co. *Oriental.*—Last six months show a manufacturing loss of Rs. 81,022; with previous losses, this swells the debit balance at profit and loss account up to Rs. 221,182. *Seebpore* shows a debit balance of Rs. 1,095. *Bulliaghatta* gives a debit balance of Rs. 23,770. None of these mills have made any allowance for depreciation, a due regard to which would have made the debit balances considerably larger.

A STATE of panic continues amongst the coolies employed on the tea estates in Cachar, and the planters are anxious for the Government to do something which shall justify their endeavours to restore confidence. A Calcutta contemporary suggests that the Government form parties and push them into the passes instead of merely establishing outposts at selected gardens. In such a state of panic as now possesses the Cachar coolies, such a state of uncertainly as now unnerves them, the only thing the Government can do is to prove its strength by movement. Movement is the best cure for panic; and for an uncertain terror of attack the best remedy is a search for a possible enemy. The Government may be calm, the planters are calm; what is wanted is to restore calm to the labourers; otherwise North Cachar must inevitably suffer a heavy present, and a heavier future, loss.

THE *Novo Vremya* gives the following explanation of the discovery of Russian uniforms and money at Kabul:—When we read that the Marquis of Salisbury had not sent an autograph to the journal composed for the fête got up by the Paris press in aid of the sufferers from the inundations in Murcia because he was so busy counting the Russian uniform buttons discovered in Kabul, we thought that somebody was perpetrating a joke. But our London correspondent informs us that the *Pall Mall Gazette* and one or two other papers have made a great to do about a very simple affair. The Afghans are very fond of anything showy, and civilians as well as soldiers are excessively addicted to buttons. They use English buttons and Russian buttons, having a decided preference for the latter, especially those marked with the Russian half-imperial. The Afghan envoy at Tashkend, who was instructed to borrow from our military organization whatever seemed to him worth copying, made a point of presenting to Shere Ali the metal buttons and gold lace worn by our officers, of which he purchased a large quantity in various depôts, and which were eventually stored in the Bala Hissar. This was the residence of the Amir, and every one knows that in Asia the Royal palace is also the arsenal and the military store-house. When, therefore, the English occupied Kabul they naturally lighted upon these articles, which have so surprised them. Then with regard to the Russian coin, about which they are so excited. The Afghans have no gold coins of their own, the money in circulation being Dutch, Russian, Persian, and perhaps English. Russian money is to be found not only at Kabul, but in all the towns of Afghanistan, and the gold pieces are quoted at from seven to seven and a half rupees by the money changers. When we sent an embassy to Kabul the members of it were provided with gold and silver from Bokhara as it was not certain whether our money would be accepted. As in Asia the State treasure is lodged in the Royal palace, and as the Afghan soldiers received their pay regularly, it follows that there was an abundance of specie of all kinds, and what more natural than that there should be Russian money among it? The English cannot have been unaware that Russian money circulated in Afghanistan, for it is to be found even in India.

CAPTAIN PAUL SWINBURNE, 80th Foot, Commissioner of the Perak Military Police, is about to retire on a pension, with the rank of Major, but will retain his colonial appointment. The military force which has Captain Swinburne as its chief came into existence three years ago, and has done excellent service in keeping order among the turbulent Malay tribes. It is composed of Sikhs, Afridis, and Pathans from the neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass, and was raised and organised by Captain Swinburne upon the basis of the small Sikh guard originally enlisted as the bodyguard of a British Resident. The idea originated with Sir William Jervoise who, after the close of our troublesome war with the Malays, was desirous of raising a force of military police for the States of Perak, and hearing that Captain Swinburne was acquainted with the Hindostani and Malay languages, offered him the command. Sir William Jervoise and his successor in the Straits Settlement Government have since borne testimony to the good work done by the Perak Police force and its Commissioner. Captain Swinburne, who has the Indian medal with two clasps for Bhootan and Perak, is a cousin of the poet of the same name.

THE rumoured defeat of the Russians at Tchikislar is the subject of several telegrams in the home papers. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that absolutely nothing is known on the subject either at the Austrian War Office or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The whole story is disbelieved, and it is thought possible that the report has been circulated by the Russians in order to withdraw attention from the preparations they are making for the spring campaign. The *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the official press makes no reference to the reported defeat, and it is generally believed that there is little truth in the report. It is, however, to be remarked (the correspondent adds) that the Russians have removed their headquarters to Krasnovodsk. The special correspondent of the *Daily News* who was recently with the Russian expedition in Central Asia, writing from Gumuchu Tepe on the 17th of December, says he had learned that the Tekkes consider all further advance of Russia in the direction of Merv has been stopped for the next four or five years by their defeat in September last.

Atlas has taken to dining out and to describing his dinners. At the Hotel Continental in Regent Street he dined and got a so so dinner, but he saw two ladies whom he at once labels as Anglo-Indians, why, he would be at a loss to say:—Who are M. Diette's guests this Saturday evening? People of all kinds and various nationalities, young and old, all well dressed; all apparently on pleasure bent. That *partie carrée* in the corner is composed of its proper elements—two ladies and two gentlemen; the ladies are young, handsome, and vivacious, a merry *blonde*, a sparkling *brunette*—Indian grass-widows, I should say, with husbands collecting revenue at Boglywallah, or serving in camp at Barrackpore. Pleasant times have these Indian grass-widows, and many the attentions they receive; and, though contrary to the usual belief, but little harm comes of it. Old friends of their own, old comrades of their husbands over here on leave, are too glad to be of service to them; and half the dinners given at popular restaurants, and half the stalls taken at popular theatres, are engaged by temporary absentees from the great Anglo-Indian community. *Carpe diem*, O merry *blonde*; make the best of your brief holiday while it lasts, O sparkling *brunette*; for in October next you will have to start off on your return voyage, at the end of which you will find the captain and the judge, glad indeed to see you, but somewhat deteriorated by your long absence, and not half so attentive or gallant as either of the two somewhat elderly cavaliers who were entertaining you this evening.

A BANQUET was held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, to celebrate the formal opening of the Birmingham Liberal Club. After the banquet the galleries and orchestra were filled with about one thousand ladies and gentlemen. Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., in proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Liberal Club," in an epigrammatic and humorous speech, criticised the course of the Government, especially condemning their foreign policy in the East. Mr. Bright, in an historical retrospect of the last half century, claimed for Liberal action the carrying of all those measures which tended to elevate and ameliorate the social and political condition of the people of the United Kingdom. Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., congratulated the Liberals on moving in the right direction. They had a definite object in view, and he believed that they would be found to be a united party at the next election.

THE new Army Bill prepared by the Imperial Government is to be submitted to the German Parliament in its next session. As the Conservatives are in a majority, the passage of the bill is considered assured without material modifications. The new bill again, like the last law passed, fixes the strength of the army for a period of seven years, and again places it at one per cent of the general population. The population having considerably increased, the adoption of the same proportional figure practically amounts to an increase of the army by about 27,000 men. The infantry force is to consist of 503 battalions, the artillery of 340 field batteries and 31 batteries of foot artillery; there are to be 19 battalions of engineers. The strength of the mounted force is to remain unchanged. An important change proposed by Government is that the reserves of the first class are henceforth to be made to take part in the annual manœuvres. Indeed, by the provisions of the new law, if approved by Parliament, the first reserves will be converted into a sort of territorial army. There are "motives" as usual affixed to the bill, explaining the object of its provisions. In these explanatory notes the attention of Parliament is called to the danger of an attack upon Germany on different sides by allied Powers in a coalition acting from different quarters, which would necessitate the maintenance of a large fighting force facing different ways, and involve a greater effort than the country has heretofore been called upon to make.

BOMBAY RACES

SECOND DAY.

THERE were some good lotteries filled up yesterday evening and there ought to be some good sport to-day, especially in the race for the Second Dealers' Plate, for which there will be fourteen starters. The following is the result of the lotteries held yesterday:—

ARABIAN CUP.

	Rs.
300 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	1,500
Liellee sold for	40
Tiger sold for	330
Kohinoor sold for	150
King Arthur sold for	320
	840
	1,500
Total value of the lottery...	2,340

SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

	Rs.
397 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	1,985
Kesree Singh's Stable sold for	280
Eurban sold for	15
The Sheriff sold for	60
Sunger sold for	10
Grey Warrior sold for	90
Fareed sold for	390
Lucifer sold for	300
Raby sold for	40
Undaunted sold for	80
Hungarian sold for	40
Cyrus sold for	100
Ecball sold for	160
Young Buttercup	40
	1,605
	1,985
	3,550

H H AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

	Rs.
300 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	1,500
Rataplan sold for	60
Sans Souci sold for	320
Mistake sold for	60
Timoor sold for	390
Glenlyon sold for	20
	850
	1,500
Total value of the lottery...	2,350

The following are the entries for this day's races:—

1st Race at 4-30 p.m.

THE ARABIAN CUP.

Major Crosbie's	Kohinoor.
Mr Kelly Maitland's	Tiger.
Mr Herbert's	King Arthur.
H H Aga Khan's	Liellee.

2nd Race at 5 p.m.

THE SECOND DEALERS PLATE.

Mr Kesree Singh's	Blue Mantle.
Mr Sulliman bin Moosa Jowan's	Sunger.
H H Aga Khan's	Ecball.
Mr Abdool Rizzack bin Dubakel's	Cyrus.
Mr Mazzood bin Moosin's	Lucifer.
Mr Land's	The Sheriff.
Mr Aga Moochool Sha's	Undaunted.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's	Grey Warrior.
Mr Kesree Singh's	Rock's Drift.
Mr F F C's	Eurban.
Mr B's	Young Buttercup.
Mr Oosman Sumate's	Ruby.
Mr Jowad bin Saleb's	Hungarian.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	Fareed, late Thames

3rd Race at 5-30 p. m.

H H AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Major Crosbie's	Mistake.
Captain Mansell-Pleydell's	Timoor.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	Rataplan.
Col Utterson's	Glenlyon.
Mr. Herbert's	Sans Souci.

4th Race at 5-50 p.m.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE

Mr Kelly Maitland's	Tiger.
Mr Abdool Raymon's	Ringlet.
Major Crosbie's	Oosman.

The following is the result of the stable lottery drawn on Wednesday last:—In a lottery for Rs. 3,060, Mr. Mahomed Daked's stable sold for Rs. 210, Mr. Muzzed bin Moosin's stable sold for Rs. 260, Mr. Ali bin Ameer's stable sold for Rs. 60, H. H. Aga Khan's stable sold for Rs. 190, Ahmed bin Wamee's stable sold for Rs. 20, Hamazed bin Dawood's stable did not sell, Mr. B's stable sold for Rs. 60, Mr. Moostapha Timoor's stable sold for Rs. 50, Mr. Mahomed bin Buya's did not sell, Mr. L's sold for Rs. 5, Mr. Hamed Moossin's stable sold for Rs. 5, Mr. Kisree Singh's stable sold for Rs. 220, Mr. Oosman Sumater's stable sold for Rs. 80, Mr. Aga Jowa's stable sold for Rs. 40, Mr. Abdool Azeez Musway's stable did not sell, Mr. Ali Khogree's stable also did not sell, Mr. Abdool Rizzack's stable sold for Rs. 180, Mr. Mahomed El Ahmed's stable did not sell, Mr. Abdool Moosin Buddin's stable sold for Rs. 20, Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's stable sold for Rs. 40, Mr. Land's stable sold for Rs. 10, Mr. Sulliman bin Moosa's stable sold for Rs. 5, Mr. Abdool Raymon's stable sold for Rs. 20, Mr. Jessar bin Leed's stable sold for Rs. 15, F. F. C.'s stable did not sell.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "School," 9 p.m.
Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, H. E. the Governor's Band, 5-45 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, opposite Gymkhana, 5 p.m.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen of the common jury are reminded that their attendance is required at the High Court on Monday, the 16th instant, at 10 a. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The dock gates were opened and the bridge swung at 11-30 a. m. on Thursday, when three *padows* entered and two *padows* left the dock with transhipment cargo.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 7th instant, was 52 feet and 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet and 4 tenths.

TENDERING A BRIBE.—Damajee Bhagoojee, a boatman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, of endeavouring to bribe Mr. R. Sharman, an officer of the Customs Preventive Service. He was fined Rs. 20.

SIR T. MADAVA RAO.—H. E. Raja Sir T. Madava Rao and party arrived in Bombay by yesterday morning's mail train from Baroda, and left this morning by S. S. Vingoria for Korinar *en route* for Dwarka.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Adamjee Noorbhoy was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, for having in his possession twenty-six lead and iron weights, valued Rs. 7, reasonably suspected of being stolen.

PILGRIMS FROM JEDDAH.—The steamer Lady Lycett, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 12th inst. from Cardiff *via* Jeddah, discharged 160 pilgrims from Jeddah to Muccalah and from Muccalah 200. The steamer Arago, which arrived in harbour on the same day from New Port *via* Jeddah, brought 560 pilgrims to Bombay. There were no casualties on board of either steamer.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Chintamon Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of house trespass and theft of property, consisting of wearing apparel belonging to Damodhur Kessow. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Babajee Gunnoo, a peon in the employ of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing seven books and a quantity of paper, valued Rs. 4-2, the property of that Society, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.—A very interesting cricket match will be played to-morrow (Sunday) on the *maidan* between the second eleven of the Parsee Cricket Club and a representative Hindoo eleven. It is the first time in Bombay that a representative Hindoo eleven have ventured to try conclusions with an eleven of the premier Parsee Club. Besides other pretty good players the team comprises the best Hindoo players—Damodhur Gordhandass, D. V. Mehta and Lukhmidass.

GAMBLERS.—Dyal Kalidass and five others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Ralph, before Mr. W. Webb, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Pinjrapole. They were found guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 100, three others were fined Rs. 50 each, and another was fined Rs. 5, while one of the prisoners was warned and discharged. Curomut Shaik Goolam and two others were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of being found gaming in a public place and were fined Rs. 10 each.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—A Marwaree dealer in copper vessels, named Makana Veema, reported to the Superintendent of the Water Police yesterday that on Monday last an Arab came to his shop and represented himself as a nacoda of a buggalow lying in harbour, and induced him to deliver to him (the Arab) Rs. 107 worth of copper pots with a promise that he should be paid in a day or so. The complainant on enquiry found that this Arab was not a nacoda, but that he had shipped on board a buggalow the property obtained from the Marwaree, and that he had left on the previous evening in a steamer for Kurrachee. The property has been secured by the Police, and the complainant was directed to apply for a warrant before a magistrate for the arrest of the Arab, whose name is said to be Amir Kaims Hajri.

MUSIC AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA, MALABAR HILL.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's Band at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, this evening at 5-45:—

Overture	Pflegekinder	Lindpaintner.
Chorus and Cavatina	Belisario	Donizetti.
Valse	Wiener Blut	Strauss.
Selection	Gerusalemme	Verdi.
Serenade	Quand tu Chantes	Gounod.
Galop	Valentine	Belle.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

G. BOWEN AND I. F. ROW, PASTORS.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows:—On Sundays, at Falkland Road, Byculla, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Lane (near Hummum Street, Fort,) and Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday next at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 a.m. on board the ship Assaye. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A boat for friends from shore will leave Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m.

THE TROOPS.

A Detachment of Poona Horse strength—1 officer, 7 native officers, 159 sowars, 73 public followers, 82 private followers, 167 horses, and 76 ponies—will embark for Kurrachee this morning on board the hired steamer Chilka.

The undermentioned troops will embark for Kurrachee on board the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim, probably on the 15th instant:—

Poona Horse.—Lieut-Col. C. D. La Touche, Capt. Erskine, Lieut. Anderson, Surg Stewart, 4 native officers, 74 sowars, 23 public followers, 76 private followers, and 87 horses.

E-B Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt. Corbett, 12 men, 42 public followers, 5 private followers, 22 horses, 18 bullocks, Surg Major Reddish, Surg Major O'Nall, Surg Roe, Major Walker, R.A., wife and 2 children.

THE IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

"LORD Mayor, Dublin, acknowledges with gratitude and many thanks munificent contributions of Bombay."

The above telegram has been received from the Lord Mayor of Dublin by the Secretaries of the Irish Relief Fund in Bombay. Nothing has yet been heard from the Duchess of Marlborough in regard to the subscriptions sent to Her Grace.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has generously offered to send telegrams between the Committees of the Irish Relief Fund without any charge.

Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, Captain R. Scott, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr D B Crawford, Mr J Kirk, Mrs Andrews and infant, Mr Wm Robinson, Mr R E Potter, Mrs Thacker and 2 children, Mr J Leighton.
For Brindisi—Mr Wm Irvine, Mr J Thomas, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Mr F H Carter, Mr A Arathoon, Dr and Mrs Crane, Dr Woodroff and Secretary, Mr Alexr Most, Mr H B Broadhurst, Mr E Ethelston, Mr C Tweedie, Mr Silbiger.
For Venice—Mr W Barringer, Baron von Gulschmid,
For Suez—Col and Mrs Schneider, Miss Schneider and child.

21st February, s s Bokhara, Captain W D Anderson.

For Southampton—Mrs W R Tucker and infant, Mr D R Wadia, Mr Tippet and Mrs H M Buller, Miss Hume, and Lieut W C Burrell.
For Venice—The Hon'ble Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke, Dr and Mrs Crane, and two gentlemen, Mr and Mrs R E Saunders and 2 children, and Mrs F M Keegan.
For Brindisi—Mr R C Noble, Mr and Mrs Sheldon, Mr Alexr Thomas, Mr and Mrs W H Foster and Mr T W Brookes.

28th February, s s Venetia, Captain J Orman.

For Southampton—Col Duff.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs A W Crawley-Boevey, Mr W Robinson, Mr Vernon B F Bayley, Mr Andrew Yule, and Mr H A Barrow.
For Venice—Mrs Robert Baker.

6th March, s s Mongolia, Captain E M Edmond.

For Southampton—Mrs Ramsay, Mrs Gillespie and 2 children, Mrs Wedderburn, Mrs Horace Bell and 2 infants and Mrs Power.
For Brindisi—Mrs de T Barrow, Mr Edward B Eastwick, Mr and Mrs R W Wilson, Capt A C Toker, and Mr A K Connell.
For Venice—Lt Genl and Mrs St Clair-Wilkins and Col and Mrs Osborn Wilkinson.

THE WAR.

IT is stated that arrangements were lately in progress at Kabul for the storage of 600 rounds of ball cartridge per rifle.

CAPTAIN HARENCE, Adjutant of the Behar mounted rifles, has resigned his appointment and proceeded to join his own corps, the 4th Bengal Cavalry, on service.

A CORRESPONDENT at the front informs a contemporary that no less than 141 bales of warm clothing intended for the troops at Kabul have, up to this time, been captured by the enemy, during the transit of the stores from Gundamuck to Jugdulluck.

REPORTS from Kabul state that Mahomed Tahir Khan at the head of a considerable force of cavalry and infantry is now at Maidan; Bahadur Khan is reported to be with him, and they are acting in concert with a view of joining in an attack on the British. Sirdar Mahomed Hussan Khan is with Gholam Hyder Khan in the Logar valley, and they are both busy in recruiting levies to join Mahomed Jan. Mir Bacha and Shah Passand Khan have lately arrived at Saigan, two marches on this side of Khalum at the head of some two thousand horse, with three guns.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-chief will leave Calcutta for Peshawur at the end of the current month, and orders directing the formation of his camp at the latter station have been issued. His assumption of the command of the army of the field in Afghanistan will (says the Lahore paper) probably depend on the views of the Government in England on the future policy to be pursued towards Kabul. But we believe that the Government of India generally opposes the step. The operations against Ghuzni will in all probability be confided to Sir D. Stewart, the force under General Roberts, though it might afford a detachment to cooperate with the Kandahar column, having ample occupation in the countries immediately surrounding it. The reserve division under General Ross will very shortly move forward, and we understand that General Arbuthnot's brigade, being now completely equipped, will push on to Kabul whenever the resumption of military operations is decided upon.

THE position of affairs at Kabul is described by the *Pioneer's* correspondent as follows:—The political deadlock remains unchanged. Our policy of "benevolent inactivity" has not altogether pleased some of the local *sirdars*, who are nothing, if not place-hunters. They have seen Wali Mahomed made Governor of Kabul, and no doubt expected positions of "trust" are to be assigned to them. But they have been disappointed, and, in return, have vented their anger and disgust by posting four or five seditious playcards on the walls of the city. The tenor of these was to point out how much better off the people were under the old Amirs than under General Roberts, whom they accuse of sinning "through foolishness and ignorance"—perhaps of their own personal wants. Such abuse hurts no one, and can have but little effect upon the popular mind, for there can be no mistake as regards our leniency towards Kabul itself. The appointment of Mr. Lepel Griffin to be Chief Political Officer here has given general satisfaction in cantonments, as the political work now done by the General will be minimized, and his hands will be free to deal more fully with matters purely military. One thing is fervently desired, and that is that Mr. Lepel Griffin will come with a programme of policy in his pocket, as it is too aggravating to have a General and his army in the unpleasant position of a ship at sea without orders: liable to be knocked about by every gale that blows, and yet without any port to make for. Even the best crew in the world would grow discontented under such circumstances. We have had our buffeting, and have weathered it, and now we should like fair weather and clear instructions as to our future destination.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM JANUARY 16 TO 9 INCLUSIVE.)

THE week has been full of political speechifying. On Tuesday, Jan. 20, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, and at Wakefield Lord Ripon and Mr. Grant Duff attacked the Government.

The chief speakers on the Ministerial side have been Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. E. Stanhope, the latter of whom stated that Indian finances were in a sound condition.

The Court has gone into mourning for a week, on account of the death of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

The distress in many parts of the West and South of Ireland is severe.

The Irish Home Rule members of Parliament met at Dublin on Jan. 20, when a resolution cesuring the Government and calling upon them to provide public works was passed.

A discussion arose upon a resolution, proposed by The O'Donoghue, M.P., tendering sympathy with, and promising support to, the "gallant peasantry of the West now struggling to retain possession of their homes," which was passed in a modified shape.

Subscriptions are being raised in nearly all the large towns of the United States for the relief of Irish distress, and are chiefly entrusted to the agents of Mr. Parnell for distribtion.

In the French Chamber, on Jan. 15, M. de Freycinet read a Ministerial declaration of policy. No reference was made to the amnesty question, which will, however, be raised immediately.

The Radical papers, especially one to which M. Rochefort is a contributor, speak very disparagingly of the new Cabinet.

The weather in France, as in England, has again become exceedingly severe.

The recent speech of Baron von Haymerle, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has been warmly approved at Berlin, where it is regarded as indicating the firm alliance of Germany and Austria.

A less favourable view is taken of the new French Ministry, which, it is feared, will shortly be displaced by a more extreme Government.

Prince Lobanoff left Berlin, Jan. 21, for London, to assume his position as Russian Ambassador.

The President of the United States has nominated Mr. James Russell Lowell, now United States Minister at Madrid, to be Minister in London.

The Empress of Russia is about to be removed from Cannes to St. Petersburg.

Lord Penzance, as Dean of Arches, has ordered another citation to issue against the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn.

The health of Dr. Pusey has been seriously affected by the death of his only son, but the latest reports were slightly more favourable.

An explosion occurred, Jan. 21, in a coalpit near Newcastle-under-Lyme, and it is believad that about seventy lives were lost.

Two trains ran into each other near the Burscough Station, Jan. 15, and eight lives were lost. Nearly thirty other persons have been seriously injured.

Consols 98⅜ to 98½ for money and account.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. J. Graham, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj. W. Eddowes, Ben. N. I.; Capt. W. E. Farrer, late E. I. C. S.; Lieut.-Col. T. Goddard, Ben. Ret.; Surg. T. Key, Mad. Ret.; H. Shrubsole, Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames; Thomas Landseer, R. A.; the Hon. A. T. Moreton; Lady Sydney Waterlow; Lady Brady; Lady Charlotte Elliott; Miss Helen Jane Gladstone; Jules Favre; Alderman Watkinson, Mayor of York; Mr. P. Cazenove; the Hon. Mrs. Broadhurst; the Duc de Gramont.

LORD LYTTON.

FOUR or five months ago we announced that Lord Lytton desired to come home. We have now to state that His Excellency has intimated his wish to return about April or May; and we believe the Government has resolved to accede to his request. There is no longer any doubt that a divergence has arisen in the views of the Indian Executive and those of the majority of the Cabinet, not, indeed, respecting the principles of our frontier policy, but on the question whether that policy shall be carried out this spring or be made dependent on events. Lord Lytton and Lord Beaconsfield commit themselves to the bolder and the wiser course; but there are now, as in the spring of 1878, faltering spirits in the councils at home who shrink from adding to the load of responsibility with which the Government meets Parliament. The Viceroy rather than be a party to half-hearted, and therefore inefficient, measures, prefers to come home, take his earldom, and it may be after a while re-enter diplomacy. And perhaps the Government is not unwilling to have the nomination of Lord Lytton's successor, and to see that successor *en route* at least before a dissolution of Parliament. For, although the Conservative Central Chambers do not expect that the Government will fail to secure a good working majority at the next election, one can never tell what may occur on an appeal to the country; and we know what did happen when the Liberals got into power before Lord Mayo was firm in his seat at the Calcutta council table, until the country showed its sense of the indecent attempt to remove that most notable man. We leave to idle gossippers speculation as to Lord Lytton's successor. The nomination lies with the Prime Minister, and we know that with him (to employ the locution of Lothair) "it is the unexpected which happens."—*Whitehall Review.*

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, *20th January.*

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council

Vice-Admiral Turnour has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Assistant-Paymaster Green has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 9th instant.

The following promotion has taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry:—

Lieut Des Barres to be Captain, vice Despard, removed to half-pay on appointment as Barrack-Master, vice Cooper, retired.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, *23rd January.*

1st Life Guards, Lieut Turnor to be Captain, vice Dunbar, retired.

Corporal-Major Carter to be Riding-Maste,r vice Bladon, deceased.

1st Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut Hearn, to be Second Lieut, vice Cameron, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut Caldecott resigns his Commission.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut Benson to be Captain, vice Bartelot, resined.

3rd Hussars, Major and Brevet Lieut Col Vincent to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, placed on half-pay.

Captain Walker to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Vincent.

Lieut Peckham to be Captain, vice Walker.

Lieut Grey to be Captain, on augmentation.

Second Lieut Scott to be Lieut, vice Grey, promoted.

Riding-Master Rant to be Lieut, on augmentation.

4th Hussars, Brevet Major Kington to be Captain, vice Lawrell, killed in action.

9th Lancers, Lieut Shearburn to be Captain, vice the Hon E Vesey, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Second Lieut Bell-Martin to be Lieut vice Sheerburn.

Sergeant the Hon Richard Hamilton Western, to be Second Lieut, vice Bell-Martin, promoted.

10th Hussars, Lieut Brabazon to be Captain, vice Barker, deceased.

Lieut Alexander, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Brabazon.

Lieut Burrowes to be Captain, vice Kinchant, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

16th Lancers, Lieut Taaffe to be Captain, vice Graham, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

20th Hussars, Lieut Weston to be Captain, vice Graves, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Lieut Beauchamp to be Lieut, vice Weston.

Lieut Thomas to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Irwin, promoted.

Royal Artillery, General Sir George Balfour, K.C.B., [late Madras], upon the Retired List, to be Col Commandant, vice General Moore, C.B. [late Madras], upon the Retired List, deceased.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Hughes [late Bengal], from the Seconded List, to be Col, vice McLeod [late Bengal] who retires upon full-pay with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Wilson to be Lieut-Col, vice Newbolt, who retires on a pension.

Major Lewis [late Bengal], to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col de Vic F. Carey, who retires upon full-pay and special annuity with the honorary rank of Major General.

Major Pitt to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Wilson, promoted.

Captain Colquhoun [late Bengal], to be Major, vice Lewis [late Bengal], promoted.

Major Noble, to be Major, vice Gallwey, placed upon the Seconded List.

Captain Alexander [late Madras], to be Major, vice Seacome [late Madras], placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Lloyd to be Captain, vice Langley, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Baker to be Captain.

Lieut Walker to be Captain, vice Colquhoun [late Bengal], promoted.

Lieut Mayne to be Captain, vice Alexander [late Madras], promoted.

Lieut Western to be Captain, vice Pemberton [late Bengal], placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut the Hon William Chambre Rowley to be Captain, vice Wighton, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Davidson to be Captain, vice Freeth, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Rowe to be Lieut, on the Seconded List, on being appointed a Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut Champion to be Lieut upon the Seconded List

Lieut King to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Fenton to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Newton to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Dobie to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Urquhart to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Hudson to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Stevens to be Riding-Master, vice Ritchie, retired upon half-pay.

Major Steinman [late Madras] retires upon full-pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col. Lieut Freeland retires upon temporary half-pay.

The appointment of Captain Robert Walter Smith to be Adjutant, is cancelled.

Royal Engineers, Lieut-Col Rimington retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

Major Webber to be Lieut Col vice Rimington.

Captain Wynne to be Major, vice Micklin, seconded for Staff Service.

Captain Oldham to be Major, vice Webber.

Lieut Faulkner Brown to be Captain, vice Beaumont, promoted.

Lieut Johnston to be Captain, vice Burke, seconded upon appointment as an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy.

Grenadier Guards, Sergeant-Major Gunton to be Quartermaster, vice Bassindale, retired on half-pay.

4th Foot, Lieut MacCarthy to be Captain, vice McEwen, retired on a pension.

5th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major FitzRoy to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Chapman, retired on a pension.

Lieut Cherry to be Captain, vice Brevet Major FitzRoy.

Second Lieut Sturges to be Lieutenant, vice Cherry.

7th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Vandeleur to be Major, vice Colvin, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut Pochin to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Vandeleur.

Supernumerary Lieut Daunt, to be Lieut vice Pochin.

8th Foot, Lieut Bright Smith, to be Lieut vice Brooker, who exchanges.

9th Foot, Second Lieut Eyre to be Lieut vice Terry, promoted Captain on half pay.

14th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Burton to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Cosby, promoted.

Captain Hall retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Lieut Robinson to be Captain, vice Laing, retired on a pension.

Lieut Reid to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieut Col Glancy, promoted.

Second Lieut Mitchell to be Lieut vice Robinson, promoted.

Second Lieut Fry to be Lieut, vice Reid, promoted.

15th Foot, Lieut Shortland to be Captain, vice Riall, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Second Lieut Forster to be Lieut, vice Shortland.

17th Foot, Lieut Roberts has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

20th Foot, Captain Wandby retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

Lieut Montgomery to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Randolph, promoted.

24th Foot, Captain Lethbridge, to be Captain, vice Bennett, who exchanges.

Lieut Mainwaring to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Williams, promoted.

25th Foot, Lieut Retallick has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

28th Foot, Lieut Hinde to be Captain, vice Webb, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

33rd Foot, Lieut Robbins to be Captain, vice Everett, seconded for service as a Vice Consul in Asia Minor.

34th Foot, Supernumerary Bell to be Captain, vice Watson, retired on half-pay.

Lieut Martin has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps

38th Foot, Captain Morrisey retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

39th Foot, Sergeon-Major Chinch to Quartermaster, vice Jobberns, retired on half-pay.

42nd Foot, Lieut Gordon Duff to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Grogan, promoted.

46th Foot, Sub-Lieut Beauchamp to be Lieut.

58th Foot, Sub-Lieut Jopp to be Lieut.

60th Foot, Captain Terry to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Tufnell, retired on a pension.

Lieut Walpole to be Captain, vice Riddell, retired.

Captain Wartham, to be Captain, vice Robinson, who exchanges.

Second Lieut McGrigor, to be second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Walpole, promoted.

62nd Foot, Lieut Dennis to be Captain, vice Carter, seconded for service on the Staff.

Sub-Lieut Walton to be Lieut.

63rd Foot, Lieut Cook to be Captain, vice Day, deceased.

64th Foot, Captain Robinson, to be Captain, vice Wortham, who exchanges.

65th Foot, Lieut Drury to be Captain, vice Luttman-Johnson, seconded for service on the Staff.

66th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Galbraith to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col Barclay, placed on half-pay.

Captain and Brevet Major Ready to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Galbraith.

Lieut Roberts to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Ready.

67th Foot, Captain Dunlop retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

68th Foot, Lieut Hilliard to be Captain, vice Conran, retired on a pension.

Lieut Goad has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

70th Foot, Lieut Delamain has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

75th Foot, Captain Essex (seconded) to be Captain, vice Mathias, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

76th Foot, Major Tripp to be Lieut-Col, vice Caldecott, retired on a pension.

Captain Hodges to be Major, vice Tripp.

Lieut Brett to be Captain, vice Hodges.

Lieut Gore to be Captain, vice Best, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

78th Foot, Lieut Burn resigns his Commission.

80th Foot, Captain Swinburne retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

90th Foot, Captain Bennett, to be Captain, vice Lethbridge, who exchanges.

98th Foot, Lieut Powis to be Captain, vice Haughton, retired on a pension.

107th Foot, Lieut Haynes to be Captain, vice Goad, promoted.

Lieut Batson to be Captain, vice Impey, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College.

109th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Hamilton, to be Second Lieut, vice St. Leger, promoted.

1st West India Regiment, Sub-Lieut Bourke to be Lieut.

The following Officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—

Lieut C E Peirse.
Lieut G B O'Donnell.
Lieut T H Haughton.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieut Brooker, to be Lieut, vice Bright-Smith, who exchanges.

Staff, Camp Quartermaster Sim to be Camp Quartermaster at Aldershot, vice Murphy, placed on temporary half pay.

Conductor of Supplies Brind, to be Camp Quartermaster at the Curragh, vice Sim.

Army Pay Department, Paymaster and Honorary Major Ross to be Staff Paymaster, vice Brown, placed on retired pay.

The following Officers, having resigned their Combatant Commissions, to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army:—

Captain McLaughlin and Captain Gibaut,

Medical Department, Deputy Surgeon-General Gilborne to be Surgeon-General, vice Best, placed on retired pay.

Surgeon-Mejor Thomson, to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice Gilborne, promoted.

Deputy Surgeon-General White is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Bleckley retires on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Johnston retires on half pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Beatty retires on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Dickerson retires on half pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon Major Bourke retires on half-pay.

Surgeon-Major Alcock retires on temporary half-pay.

Veterinary Department, Frederick John Short, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon on probation.

Harry Arthur Woodroffe, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon on probation.

Army Schools, Sub-Inspector Carnegie is placed on retired pay.

Half-Pay, Lieut Turner, to be Captain.

Lieut Kelly, to be Captain.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet Major Cooper, Barrack-Master, retired, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The following Officers to be Colonels:—

Lieut-Col Marsh, Royal Engineers.
Lieut-Col Perkins, Royal [late Bengal] Engineers.
Lieut-Col Williams, Royal Artillery.
Lieut-Col Cockburn, Royal Artillery.
Lieut-Col Hardy, Royal Artillery.
Lieut-Col Hall, Royal Artillery.
Lieut-Col Peile, Royal Artillery.
Lieut-Col Carey, Royal (late Bengal] Artillery.
Lieut-Col Nicholl, Royal [late Bengal] Artillery
Lieut-Col Tierney, Royal [late Bengal] Artillery.
Lieut-Col Lindsay, Royal [late Bengal] Artillery.
Lieut-Col Smith, Royal [late Bengal] Artillery.
Lieut-Col Stone, Royal [late Bombay] Artillery.

Captain Jones, Royal Artillery, to have the local rank of Major whilst employed as an Instructor at the Royal Military College at Kingston.

The following promotions to take place consequence on the death, of Lieut-Genl William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps:—

Major-General Raikes, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut General.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Turnbull, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major General.

Major Shadwell, to be Lieut-Col.

Captain Stopford, 32nd Foot, to be Major.

Lieut-Col and Hony Col Watson, retired, Royal Artillery, is permitted to commute his retired allowance.

TURKEY AND ENGLAND.

(*Daily Telegraph's Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, Jan. 21.

THE *Neue Freie Presse* has received from Constantinople the full text of the note addressed by Sawas Pasha to Sir Henry Layard with reference to the recent Anglo-Turkish difficulty. The note is dated Jan. 19, and begins by stating that the Foreign Minister is desirous before all that the answer of the Porte should convince the Queen and the British Ambassador of the goodwill of the Ottoman Government. The demands put forward by Sir Henry Layard touched upon three points, namely, the arrest of M. Koelle, the character of the papers which were seized upon him, and the arrest of Achmed Vefik. The note proceeds to analyse these three contingencies: M. Koelle was a constant visitor at Achmed Vefik's for the purpose of compiling with him papers which were at variance with Islamism. These papers which were seized had evidently in view to discredit the religion of Islam in the eyes of the Mussulmans. M. Koelle, who was certainly to blame, might have been prosecuted, but no proceedings were taken against him, and he was only in custody six hours. He admits himself that he was treated with consideration. The police did not exceed their rights, and made no abuse of power. Their only duty was to inform the German Embassy or Consulate if M. Koelle had been kept in custody more than forty-eight hours. The Porte was justified in believing that the circumstances of M. Koelle's examination by the police did not infringe the laws of civilised countries, nor the international obligations of the Ottoman Government. As regards the second point, the Turkish note explains that the papers seized were not at all a translation of the Bible or the Church of England Liturgy, but a violent attack against the Mussulman religion. There could be no doubt that M. Koelle meant to put them in circulation, as religious propaganda was his profession. This would have led to a disturbance of the peace. The popular uproar at Volo under the Grand Vizierate of Safvet Pasha, caused by the proceedings of an American Protestant clergyman, is then recalled. Dr. Koelle would not be allowed to practise his mission either in Greece, Servia, Roumania, or Montenegro. He can only be allowed to do so in Turkey providing he does not attack the State religion. Referring to the third point, the Ottoman Minister invites the British Ambassador to make further inquiries concerning the antecedents of Achmed Vefik. If he had renounced his religion nobody would have any right to blame him, but he is still a Mussulman, and occupies a degree in the Mussulman priesthood whose garments he wears. Yet he attacks that religion or receives money to tolerate attacks against it. The note concludes thus: "The favourable solution which, by an understanding on the questions raised in your Excellency's note, has been arrived at, must have proved to you more conclusively than any argument that the Sultan's Government did not deserve, either for their proceedings or their intentions, the sharp observations addressed to them by your Excellency. On the other hand, the Porte has much satisfaction in recognising, now that all misunderstanding is removed, that this incident has left no unpleasant trace behind, and that the good relations between the two countries, which the Sultan values so highly, are now resumed with the utmost mutual confidence."

RUSSIA AND MERV.

(*Daily Telegraph's Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, Jan. 22.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to me from St. Petersburg:—"Intelligence from Orenberg reaches me showing that the rumours published in reference to the expedition against Merv have just this much foundation, that General Kaufmann's plan is that he should himself command the expedition against Merv, directed from Samarcand; that it should consist of two divisions, numbering about 25,000 men, with which he proposes to attack and punish the city of Merv, the co-operation of the Merv-Turkomans with the Akhal-Teké-Turkomans having been well established. He further proposes that the second expedition from the Caspian should consist of the same number as last year, namely 20,000 men, and that the work of this corps should be to guard the Persian frontier so as to prevent alike the Akhal Tekés and the Merv tribes from taking refuge on Persian territory. It is understood that General Kaufmann's plan is to employ only troops accustomed to the difficulties of the Steppes, and that the number of soldiers of all ranks at present in Turkestan is about 33,000. If 25,000 of these are despatched on the expedition, their places will necessarily have to be filled by fresh regiments from Russia, altogether entailing enormous expenses; and the contingency of additional troops being possibly called for, is not lost sight of. This plan was received here about a month ago, and after due inquiries my information is that it is not approved by the highest military authorities here, although it is known that the Foreign Office considers that the Merv Turkomans should be effectually chastised. It is said, however, that General Milutine having been directed to give his views after taking counsel with General Obeneheff and his most important helpers, has given his opinion very decidedly that for sundry prudential reasons General Kaufmann's proposed expedition should not take place, and that a memorandum to the above effect has been addressed to the Emperor, recommending that the expedition against the Turcomans be confined to the Caspian corps. The decision of the Emperor is not yet known. Whether it is formed or not I cannot say. General Kaufmann has shown on previous occasions a Nelson-like obtuseness to superior commands when he has seen fit to undertake his Central Asian projects. On the other hand, General Milutine has the advantage of being the Emperor's councillor, able to obtain his ear at all times. He is also well trusted and popular amongst nearly all Russians, and with these advantages it may be thought his prudent counsels would be likely to prevail; but, judging from the whole course of General Kaufmann's procedings in Central Asia, and the recent flight of Abdul Rahman Khan soon after General Kaufmann's return to Tashkend, and under the circumstances the General had proposed, it would be more safe to conclude that as long as he is the moving spirit in Turkestan, his policy and plans will be carried out at all cost. That he has or could have the means of transport and provisions for the hosts of troops of all kinds which excited imaginations have conjured up, will not bear reflection when the difficulties of directing 20,000 men from the Caspian last year are for one moment recollected."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON:

Col F Alexander, B S C
Major J Waterhouse, B S C
Capt G F Churchill, B S C
Capt C W Babington, B Inf
Capt E S Cooke, B S C
Surg-Major E Bonavia, B Med Dept
Surg-Major G V Currie, B Med Estab
Surg-Major T P Wright, B Med Estab
Mr J B Leventhorpe, B Uncov
Col T S Hawkes, M S C
Major H Smalley, M R E
Col W W Goodfellow, Bo R E
Mr W H Propert, Bo Cov

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col R Jenkins, B Cav
Major C J Farquharson, B S C
Mr C J Lyall, B Cov
Mr J A Bourdillon, B Cov
Mr W Kaye, B Cov
Mr E J McCudden, B Uncov
Mr J W Chisholm, B Uncov
Lieut-Col O F Smithers, M S C
Lieut-Col L H Isacke, M S C
Surg-Major H Griffith, M Med Estab
Mr W Hughes, M Uncov
Col J Miles, Bo S C
Mr J Robertson, Bo Uncov

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Major J H Crowdy, B R E, 1 mo
Mr W Kemble, B Cov, furl, 6 mo
Mr T Moore, B Uncov, sick cert, 6 mo
Major C C Sergeant, M S C, 6 mo.
Lieut H B Ternan, Bo S C, 1 year
Mr G Sharpe, Bo Uncov, sick cert, 6 mo

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

THE distress in Ireland is intensifying and deepening under the influence of hard frost and biting cold which at present prevails throughout the country. Evidence of this is given in the urgent appeals which are daily reaching the two relief funds in Dublin from all parts of the country. At a meeting of the Duchess of Marlborough's committee, on 22nd ult., a letter was read from Mr. Bourke, of the London Stock Exchange, enclosing £1,000, the subscription of the members, and expressing regret that the violent language of the Irish agitators had prevented a larger sum being contributed. A letter was read which the Duchess had drawn up to be sent to the English clergy, appealing to them for help. It contained this passage:—"In the remote and wilder parts of Ireland the inhabitants of the poorer class are at no time far removed from real want. Tempestuous weather and inadequate harbours continually prevent the dwellers on the coast from carrying on their fishing enterprises with safety or success. Excessive rains destroy the peat, their only fuel, and hinder the scanty crops from attaining maturity. During the memorable year which has passed away, all these accumulated evils have assailed with unusual severity the western Irish. Under these circumstances I ask you, whose position enables you above all others, to stimulate and direct the generous impulses of

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of a notion blessed with great wealth and ever ready to turn an ear to the cry of distress. The class whom I and those associated with me are endeavouring to assist is chiefly composed of small farmers, holding from two to ten acres of land extremely numerous in Ireland as you are perhaps aware. Relief is administered irrespectively of creed, through the agency of local committees. Not only has the present starvation to be contended with, but also the preservation of the land from barrenness by the distribution of seed will be a future source of care to this committee, and you would be able to form some idea of the extent of our operations and our needs, when I state that we are now engaged in supplying funds to 37 local committees working in an area occupied by eight counties, and the demands for relief from other districts come thickly upon us every day. It cannot be doubted that the want throughout the land, if not promptly responded to by the voice of charity, will culminate in a famine, with the usual concomitant and successors of sickness and epidemics."

It was stated that the amount of money handed in up to date was £26,526-16-7, and the amount granted to local committees £4,040. The committee passed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and citizens of London for a fourth donation of 2,000*l.*; to the members of the London Stock Exchange, for the very handsome subscription of 1,000*l.*; the London Royal Ex-Assurance Corporate, per William Digges La Touche, Esq., for a sum of 250*l.*; and to the chairman and director of the Munster and Ulster Bank, for the sum of 50*l.* each.

The Committee of the Mansion House Fund had also a long sitting. The amount received towards this fund at the date of the meeting was £16,806. The committee appointed to consider the application for aid from the Charitable Associations of Dublin report that there is no doubt that a considerable amount of exceptional distress exists in Dublin, and that it is due to the influx into the city of destitute poor from the more distressed agricultural districts. Under these circumstances the committee recommended that grants be made to the leading charities of Dublin and that further applications from Dublin be not at present entertained.

The Lord Mayor of London has received the following letter from the Duchess of Marlborough:—

"The Castle, Dublin, Jan. 21, 1880.

"My Lord Mayor,—I have again to thank your Lordship for the handsome sum of 2,000*l.*, for which I have received your cheque this morning, making in all 8,000*l.* contributed to the relief Committee over which I preside by the citizens of London. The ladies of Ireland had never any doubt that their appeal for aid in behalf of their suffering fellow countrymen would be promptly and generously responded to by the people of England, who now, as in former times, only require to be convinced of distress in order effectually to relieve it. Your Lordship may like to know that I have divided the beef between the more distressed districts of Kerry and Donegal; and

"I have the honour to remain,
"Your Lordship's faithfully,
"F. Marlborough."

A further letter states that her Grace will be glad of any contribution of clothes which benevolent ladies may please to send for the distressed people in the West of Ireland.

The London Mansion House Fund now amounts to nearly £10,000, of which £8,000 has been remitted to Ireland. Among later donations are the Corporation of London £525, and the Goldsmiths' company £500.

A Deputation, consisting of Sir Wm. Gregory, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P., and Major Nolan, M.P., waited on the Chief Secretary at Dublin Castle for the purpose of bringing under his notice the desirability of Government giving the loan of 50,000*l.*, at a low rate of interest, for the construction of a railway between Loughrea and Ennistymon. The Chief Secretary, in reply, pointed out the difficulties which presented themselves to such a course, and explained, as he has already done to several previous deputations, that the Government have no extraordinary powers for advancing money to railway promoters at a reduced rate of interest. He promised, however, to lay the matter before the Treasury.

Monsignor Handricken, Catholic Bishop of Rhode Island, has directed a collection to be made on February 2 in all the churches of his diocese, in aid of the Fund.

Lord Lucan has announced that he is ready to give employment at adequate wages to any persons on his estate who declare that they require it.

Lord Clonmel has granted an abetment of 20 per cent. on the year's rent to the tenants on his Kilkenny estates.

At a meeting of the Dover Town Council the mayor announced his intention of opening a subscription in connection with the Duchess of Marlborough's fund. He headed the list with 10 guineas. Some military officers connected with the garrison are organising amateur theatrical performances with the same object.

At a town's meeting in Liverpool convened by the mayor, a resolution expressing sympathy with the sufferers was moved by Mr. Rathbone, M.P. At the close subscriptions to the amount of £3,000 were handed in.

The Marquis of Ely has directed his agent to supply seed potatoes, corn, and wheat seed to the tenants on his Waterford estates. He has also made a reduction of 20 per cent. on rents.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON THE SITUATION IN AGHANISTAN.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.

Professor Vambery, discussing in the *Pesther Lloyd* England's present position in Afghanistan, declares that the appearance of Abdulrahman on the theatre of war—or rather his disappearance from Russian Turkestan—is a most important event. After giving a short biography of the Afghan chief, M. Vambéry thus continues:—

"In vain for many years has the attention of the confiding English Liberals been directed to the treacherous relations of Russia to the Afghan fugitive, to the fact that Russia gave hospitality and a large pension to the Afghan Prince. The Czar was then in High favour in England, and the advice of the so-called fanatics created much annoyance. To-day things are different: still mere acknowledgment of past mistakes cannot repair them, their consequences must be surmounted. England cannot check this Russian move in a moment."

M. Vambéry then states that nobody believes Russia has any hand in Abdulrahman's flight; and the Professor believes that the fugitive is now occupying himself entirely with projects against Great Britain. Professor Vambéry, therefore, cannot prognosticate for the English a speedy success in establishing the Hindoo Koosh as their northern boundary. The flames of war will there be abundantly fed, and extinguished only by opposing to Abdulrahman a strong rival, supported by a sufficient force. Near Cabul, in the western direction, affairs are not much better. Here resistance, although not so exasperated, may be expected, Mahomed Jan, in Ghazni, not being such a dangerous opponent as Abdulrahman. The Ghilzais supporting him cannot, notwithstanding all his incitements, long oppose the British menaces from the east and west—viz., Cabul and Candahar. The only danger to the British would arise from the almost impossible union of Mahomed and Abdulrahman. The English are, speaking generally, in the most favourable position. They are on the high road to Candahar, the safety of which is a matter of the first importance, and may now be regarded as fully secured. To preserve it, the Treaty of Gundamuck will have to be changed, and Candahar included within the scientific frontier. But the principal success of Lord Beaconsfield's policy, which Mr. Gladstone vainly opposes, is the railway to Candahar, which would rapidly carry forward the Queen's troops, whereas their Russian rivals would be forced to creep slowly with camels through deep sand. The Professor trusts that the report of British preparations is not unfounded, as that the Russians are taking extensive measures to cancel the Geok-Tepe defeat is proved by Abdulrahman's dismissal, and by the earnest preparations for war which are being made in Bokhara and eastward of the Caspian Sea. Professor Vambéry considers the Russian position east of the Caspian to be very dangerous, and that the reopening of hostilities would be very difficult, as Russia is utterly destitute of transport camels, notwithstanding all her soldiers and collection of stores. The article concludes thus:—

"It must, therefore, be suggested that the principal movements of Russia against Merv will be from the Oxus. The eventual occupation of Merv would greatly endanger Herat. The English may congratulate themselves on their present position in Candahar."

THE DEFEAT AT CHIKISHLAR. THE NEXT CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE TEKKE TURKOMAN.

(*Standard's Special Correspondents.*)

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.

Notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary, I think it is at least possible that Merv may be excluded from the sphere of operations in the coming campaign against the Tekkes, for the following reasons:—Russia, in respect to this affair, finds herself in a situation of much embarrassment. The report of the Geok-Tepe disaster was published, doubtless, to prepare public opinion abroad for a renewal of the expedition in the spring upon a more extended scale, Merv being probably the goal aimed at. But the march of events in Afghanistan has caused a change in the situation, and perhaps in the views of Russia regarding the desirability of advancing upon Merv now that the capture of that stronghold would apparently bring the English to Herat. It is necessary to punish the Tekkes; but the campaign might be arranged to include or exclude Merv according to circumstances, one column advancing from the Caspian Sea along the Persian frontier, another marching southward from Charjui; the intention being to crush the Turcomens between them. An escape northward would be impossible, even if no third body started from Khiva. If, however, with the connivance of Persia the Tekkes should cross the Attrek, the Russians would be in a dilemma. The chief weakness in her position arises from the dominance of English influence at Teheran, but Persian assistance would render her task easy. On the other hand the presence of the Persians at Herat would be almost as distasteful as that of the English themselves under existing circumstances. Therefore, as I have said, the Russians will refrain from taking Merv in order to obviate a counter stroke in the direction of Herat; and if such be the case a premonitory symptom will probably be a depreciation of the value of Merv in the eyes of the Russian press. Should England, on the other hand, make the first move, the reverse would happen—Merv would be taken, and its value exaggerated, in order to propitiate Russian feeling. I have reason to believe that the Russian Government has for some time desired to come to an arrangement by which Herat should become the centre of a neutral zone; but it is so convinced of the hostility of the English Cabinet to such a plan at present that it refrains from making any formal proposal.

Vienna, Jan. 20.

Confirmatory intelligence has been received here of the recent defeat of the Russians by the Turcomans. Letters have also been received from Teheran, their details, however, deviating from the first reports. It is stated that the Turcomans harassed the retiring Russians after the battle of Geok-Tepe, and at length pressed them so closely that the retreat, which began in good order, developed into a rout. General Lomakin was forced to divide his troops, part of them retiring behind the Amu, whilst General Lomakin himself, with the *debris* of the other columns, marched westerly to the Caspian Sea. After a most difficult march of about five hundred English miles, the losses on the way being very heavy, General Lomakin reached Chikishlar, where he hoped the Turcomans would break their own forces against the fortifications, which, although only temporary, were well armed. The Turcomans, however, with great temerity and pertinacity, being but slightly molested by the flottilla on the Russian Caspian, succeeded in completely intercepting all supplies from entering the fortification from the land side, and thus compelled the Russians to abandon the place. Moreover, it is announced that Noor Verdi Khan, the daring Chief of the Akhal Tekkes, has yielded to the appeals of the Merv Turcomans, who induced him, partly by threats and partly by entreaties, to separate himself from the Russians and to help them as a kinsman.

Official reports from St. Petersburg state that the Russian forces in Asia, amounting only at present to thirty-six battalions of foot and four rifle battalions, with twenty regiments of Cossacks, comprising twelve thousand men, with the respective artillery forces there, will be greatly increased. In the first place a new division of mounted Cossacks of four regiments will be formed at Orenburg, and this will take part in the new Merv expedition. General Tergukassoff, who has been appointed to the command of the expedition, is now in Tiflis.

The report of the late Russian conflict with the Turcomans, as forwarded by Vezir Noor Ullah Mirza, Governor of the Persian border province, estimates the Turcoman force at two hundred thousand, but this is greatly exaggerated. They are, however, estimated by more trustworthy authorities at fifty thousand consisting almost exclusively of excellent cavalry, and commanded by the Pole Ilnitzki, who was formerly in the Turkish service as Mazzafer Bey. Immediately after the Russian defeat at Geok-Tepe the Turcomans were, it is asserted, joined by from three to four thousand Persians from the border districts, and at least as many Khivans. The excitement against Russian usurpation is now spreading most rapidly and extensively among all the Asiatic tribes which have been conquered during the last decade, and will probably soon be followed by open hostilities.

Paris, Jan. 20.

The *Nord* refers in the following terms to the news of the defeat of the Russian troops at Chikishlar:—

"We have no fresh details as to the attack directed, according to a telegram to *The Standard*, against the Russian troops at Chikishlar by the Tekke Turcomans, and we should have treated the news as unworthy of belief if experience had not taught us that news from those regions through British channels had after an advance of several days presented a certain character of authenticity. In addition to the fact that a check of the Russian garrison of Chikishlar would imply on the part of the Turcomans a numerical superiority far above all calculations some of the details are improbable in the highest degree; but however that may be, and admitting that there is a foundation of truth for this Turcoman attempt, it involves the necessity for Russia of bringing to a final issue the forthcoming expedition against these audacious land pirates. That expedition is now the topic of the day with the Russian press, and the *Voice* recently published a technical article on the ways and means of this undertaking. The St. Petersburg paper, holding that in a campaign of that description everything depends on the means of transport, the inadequacy of which was the sole cause of the failure of the last expedition against Denghil Tepe, lays down that the employment of camels should be discarded, and that a railway should be constructed from the shores of the Caspian to the foot of the mountain range at Tchat, and that from that point road locomotives should be employed adapted to the nature of the ground."

If the expedition against the Tekke Turcomans is to be postponed until a railway is built to convey troops and stores to the scene of action, it may be doubted whether it will be undertaken as speedily as the *Nord* seems to anticipate.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of the contributors to the City of Glasgow Bank Fund a report was presented, giving the result of the labours of the Central Relief Committee since the formation of the fund in November, 1878. The amount of subscriptions intimated up to December 31st was £389,428, of which no less than £262,230 has been paid, leaving £127,197 still due in accordance with the option given to subscribers of paying in one sum or annual instalments. Of the 1,602 persons involved as contributories in the collapse of the bank 711 have applied for aid, and of this number 654 cases have been disposed of by the voting of grants, amounting in the aggregate to £193,058, and made up of three items, namely, annuities £9,059, donations £93,259, and loans £90,750.

DR. MILLAR AND THE *ECHO*.

Mr. William Kenedy, the publisher of the *Echo*, appeared at Bow Street Police-court, London, in answer to a summons charging him with publishing a libel on Dr. Millar. The alleged liable appeared in the issue of Dec. 4, under the heading of "Daily Gossip," and read as follows:—"The *Colchester Chronicle* publishes a letter from Dr. Millar, a gentleman who has just announced himself as the Republican candidate for Sheffield, in which that gentleman informs Lord Cranbrook that he had commenced an action against him for 30,000*l.* damages for illegal detention in an Indian lunatic asylum. There are several ex-patients of lunatic asylums who seem to be doing their best to establish a claim to a second incarceration." A summons was originally granted on Dec. 10, but through the absence of Dr. Millar it was dismissed. The present summons was granted at the request of Dr. Millar on the representation that he was unable to attend on the first occasion owing to severe illness, and on his payment of the costs incurred by the defendant. In the course of the day, however, a telegram was received from Dr. Millar, requesting the solicitor for the defence to acquiesce in the postponement of the hearing to a later hour of the day, on the plea that he had been without rest for three nights, and having consequently "over-slept" himself, had missed the train by which he had intended to leave Sheffield. The complainant, whose hoarseness rendered him almost unintelligible, addressed the Court at considerable length, and called his brother, James G. Millar, a retired captain of the Bombay army, and questioned him on a variety of matters, including the action which the complainant had brought against the Secretary of State for India. Eventually Mr. Flowers determined to stop the proceedings. He said that it would be childish to commit persons for trial on such frivolous pretences as this, when it was notorious that far more offensive expressions were applied daily to such men as Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone without probably disturbing their composure for a moment. The summons must be dismissed, and he adviced Dr. Millar to take no notice of such things. Dr. Millar continued to speak, declaring that he would "appeal," till the magistrate left the court.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN FINANCE.

(*Times.*)

The commencement of the new year marks a time of considerable interests for all those who concern themselves with the financial prosperity of our Indian Empire. The actual close of the financial year, when "estimates" become "actuals," and the responsible authorities can finally sum up their profits and their losses, and perceive how far their forecasts have been too sanguine or the reverse, comes three months later. But the ending of the calendar year, disclosing as it does the actual results of three-fourths of the financial year, has naturally come to be regarded as the proper period for the revision of the year's estimates—for a sort of preliminary stock-taking, at a time when the final actual results of the year can be calculated with an approach to certainty. Recent advices from India enable us to indicate pretty clearly what these final results are likely to be for the year 1879-80. The condition of the Indian finances has lately attracted much attention. An unprecedented series of bad harvests, and a long continuance of almost ruinous rates of exchange, have combined to give colour to the gloomiest predictions. Yet the financial facts of the present year in India, as far as we may judge from the latest accounts that have reached us, do not support the opinion that the country is either bankrupt or on the high road to bankruptcy. After all these years of famine and general depression, a single season of agricultural prosperity and of reviving trade has had such appreciable effect on the well-being of the people that every branch of the revenue which is affected by the prosperity of the masses shows a considerable improvement on the estimates which were formed in March last. The salt revenue, which is, perhaps, the best indicator of the condition of the poorest classes of the people, shows an improvement of more than £200,000 on the March estimates; this improvement, supervening on the recent reduction of the duty, is said to be general throughout India, and shows for the first six months of the year an increased consumption of 10 per cent. on the same period of the previous year. The land revenue is yielding about £350,000 more than it was expected to yield last March; and this improvement is doubtless due to the payments of arrears, become possible by the improved agricultural position. The contributions to the Imperial exchequer from the sources of revenue which have been provincialized and mainly handed over to local Governments, have perceptibly increased under the heads of excise, registration, and stamps. All these improvements are tangible and highly satisfactory indications of a general revival of prosperity. The year has, moreover, been a fortunate one in showing a large increase of the opium revenue, to the extent of at least a million; and a large decrease, for the first time in a long and dreary period, of the loss on exchange. The net result of all this is that the Indian revenues will during the current year yield nearly 2½ millions sterling more than they were expected to yield when the estimates were framed last spring.

The results on the side of expenditure are no less satisfactory. The decrease of the loss on exchange, amounting to something like £700,000, is due to the more favourable state of the silver market, and cannot be confidently relied on in the future. But the diminution of expenditure caused by the recent retrenchments, mainly in the public works outlay, may be regarded as a permanent improvement quite within control. The gain under this head, which in the gross is nearly £600,000, is considerably reduced for the present year by the payment, once for all, of numerous gratuities on reduction of establishments; still it will amount, even after this set-off, to more than £300,000. And next year the whole reduction, including that on civil charges, will probably be not less than £750,000 as compared with former years. The unforeseen events of the year have been the renewal of hostilities in Afghanistan and the extension of railway communication to the Afghan frontier, with a line to Candahar; the former involving an increased expenditure of £1,000,000 as compared with that estimated for last spring, and the latter an entirely new expenditure of 2¼ millions. It is highly satisfactory to know that the improvement in the revenue and the diminution of expenditure under other heads will not only be sufficient to meet these heavy unlooked-for charges without any increased deadweight, but will also, after defraying them, still leave the financial position of the State better by about £350,000 than it was expected to be when the estimates were framed in March last. The frontier State railways must doubtless be regarded as, in the main, of the nature of a military work required to reduce the cost of transport. Still they will be worked by the Government like the other State railways, as far as possible on commercial principles. The capital invested in their construction may therefore fairly be regarded, at least to some extent, as representing a permanent productive property. It is a striking fact that if these railways had not been made, the condition of the Indian exchequer at the close of the present financial year, notwithstanding the renewed Afghan troubles, would have been better to the extent of nearly three millions sterling than the Government had ventured to hope for at the beginning of the year, and the year would have ended with a surplus of a million and a half after meeting all war charges.

MR. STANHOPE, M.P., ON INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. E. Stanhope, in addressing a meeting at Hackney in support of the candidature of Mr. G. Bantley for the representation of the borough in the next Parliament, said:—It is quite impossible for any human being who has a spark of Tory feeling in his breast, or who cares for our national honour, not to have felt some of the observations Mr. Gladstone has made. Had I been a lukewarm Tory before, I should now be a very hot one. What has been the effect of those speeches? There is a little instrument in use among the aborigines of Australia which, if it misses its mark, is sure to come back to the thrower of it and to hit him or his friends. It is called the boomerang, and I think I may fairly call Mr. Gladstone the boomerang of the Liberal party. However, as his indictment of the Government contained many counts, and extended over many days, you will forgive me if I limit myself to one of those counts while I occupy a few moments of your time. I wish, then, to direct your attention to the subject of India, and I feel that I am doing a very bold thing in asking you to listen to a few matters of Indian finance. I am very reluctant to speak at a party meeting about Indian finance, and I agree with Mr. Fawcett that that subject should be kept, if possible, altogether free from party consideration; but if Mr. Gladstone will insist on making a comparison between his own and Lord Beaconsfield's administration with reference to Indian finance, we are not inclined to shrink from that comparison. He says that "We, the Liberal Government, rolled up a very large surplus, and you, the present Government, have aggregated a dificit of six millions." Now, observe the unfairness of that statement. He mentioned at Midlothian the fact that they had had to deal with a famine, and never alluded to any famine that has occurred since Lord Beaconsfield has been in office, although the more recent famine has been three times as severe as that of the year 1873. I suppose that while Lord Beaconsfield is in office he is directly responsible even for a famine! Nor does Mr. Gladstone mention that the Income-tax, which produced almost exactly the amount of his surplus, was repealed just before he left office. Let me compare the two periods of six years. We have had to find 11 millions for the relief of famine as against the four millions found by the Liberals; and we have had to provide 10 millions for loss by exchange arising from the depreciation of silver, as against two millions in the former period. You are aware that both of these are causes of expenditure which are wholly beyond the control of any Government, and therefore I exclude them from the account in both cases; but I do not exclude the war expenditure and the expenditure on frontier railways, because, though I believe them necessary, the policy which brought them about is the subject of violent disputes. Perhaps it will surprise you to learn that if we make these deductions the results will show that in the six years of Lord Beaconsfield's Government we should have accumulated 17½ millions surplus as against four millions of the period of Mr. Gladstone's Government. If I had included in the deductions the war expenditure, you would find that the Conservative Government had the advantage of the Liberal by no less than 16 millions sterling. That is not all: I am ready to contend that the general position of Indian finance is better now than when Mr. Gladstone left office. We have extended the policy of decentralization in India, and have introduced an amended fiscal system, and you will see if you look at the debt of India, that the annual charge has been diminished by an enormous amount. In spite of that, we have felt that, in the present doubtful position of the value of silver, and in view of the contingency of famine and of the necessary war expenditure, it was desirable to improve our position by a reduction of expenditure. A very large reduction has been effected and more still will follow. We are looking for great results from the Army Commission sitting at Simla and in the face of what we have done Mr. Gladstone charges us with increasing the army expenditure. That comes with a very ill grace from one who desiring to introduce changes into the constitution of the British Army carried out his plans, as far as India was concerned, without regarding Indian finance. Again Mr. Gladstone tells us that the real cost of the Afghan war has never been disclosed to Parliament; and Mr. Baxter improving on the example of his chief has even said that we have never made an estimate of that expenditure. Mr Baxter, I think, must either have been asleep when he made that assertion, or he must have imagined that Scotland was so remote a country that his remarks would never be noticed elsewhere but the truth is this:—In the course of last Session we did give a very careful statement of what we believed would be our expenditure on the Afghan war in view of the policy we intended to adopt. Since that we have had the outbreak at Cabul, and a fresh complication necessitating fresh expenditure. We hope, shortly after the Session opens, to lay an estimate of the whole expenditure before Parliament. As things are I do not know, I must confess, what Mr. Gladstone means. These estimates are made by gentlemen of the greatest integrity and reputation who, I presume, do not become corrupt even if they chance to serve a Tory Government. Their estimates have been singularly accurate hitherto, and, no doubt, will be so in the future. I can only add that we shall approach the Budget without any apprehension whatever; and as regards the current year I believe we shall be able to meet not only the increased cost of our operations in Afghanistan, but also the charge for the frontier railways that we are pushing on, out of surplus revenues. Those railways, I may say, besides being of great advantage to us in our military operations, will tend to draw into India the commerce of Central Asia. I cannot sit down without referring to the foreign policy of this country. It seems to me that there is one thing which the people of the country clearly understand, and that is the policy adopted by the Government; but they do not understand the alternative policy which the Liberal party desires to substitute for it. We have had plenty of advice and suggestion from irresponsible and responsible speakers, some of whom claim all manner of licence on account of their irresposibility; but we have never had any agreement among the members of the Liberal party as to what their foreign policy would be in future. The simple question is, "Has our policy in the East been successful?" I will take the test proposed by Sir William Harcourt, who says that "upon the success of their arrangement in Eastern Roumelia depends the success of their policy in the whole of Eastern Europe." A prophecy of its failure follows. Now, I say that it has succeeded, and I call to witness Mr. Gladstone himself, for he says "there is one bright spot to which I will call attention, and that is the policy of the Government towards Eastern Roumelia." The fact is, that the Treaty of Berlin is now substantially being carried out; Roumelia and Bulgaria are organizing themselves, and the Russian troops have retired in strict accordance with the treaty. I am glad to see that we have a convert, and that Sir William Harcourt attaches great importance to Constantinople. He has, however, to convert some of his colleagues, because at the crisis of the Eastern question a right hon. gentleman on the same bench wrote to *The Times*, and said that there was no particular importance in the possession of Constantinople, and that he did not see how it mattered to whom it belonged in future. (Cries of "Name.") That gentleman was Mr. Dodson, and I think that division of opinion has been seen throughout the whole course of the controversy. When Mr. Gladstone, in one of his speeches charges us with having acted contrary to all the civilized usages of mankind, it is fortunate that he includes in his denunciations not only Conservatives, but also those members of the Liberal party who do not agree with him. Do not let us disguise from ourselves that, as regards the foreign policy of the Government, we shall have at the approaching election to decide a serious question. All Europe watches it, and the question is whether England is to sink to the position of a second-rate Power, or to maintain the place that by ancient tradition and right belongs to her.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stanhope's speech, which was loudly cheered, the resolution was carried by acclamation. A resolution was also passed expressing confidence in the Government, and particularly in respect of their foreign policy.

NOTICES.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dysphoa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is absolutely harmless. We are daily consulted by letter and otherwise by those who desire to know if the ANTI-FAT is truly a harmless medicine, to which inquiries we can, from our large observation, most sincerely and positively answer in the affirmative, but various other questions are propounded by those who, from having regarded their obesity an indication of health, are fearful of injurious effects from a remedy known to reduce corpulency. One wants to know "If the fat is removed, will the skin not be wrinkled or furrowed?" A knowledge of the anatomy of the human skin, and of its wonderful contractile nature, is only necessary to convince any person who might have similar apprehensions that the skin readily adapts itself to a changed habit of body. Not only is the skin not furrowed by a reduction of corpulency, but from the alterative or blood-purifying effects of this medicine the skin when blotched or rough is made more smooth, clear, and beautiful.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT requires no particular change of diet while using it. Since writing our first little circular treatise upon the subject of Corpulence many hundreds of cases have come under our personal observation, and in all good results have followed the use of the Anti-Fat. In no case has any unpleasant or injurious effect been produced. Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, i. e., that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT must be used perseveringly. A very extensive observation has convinced us that in the majority of cases the ANTI-FAT must be taken for from two to three and, in rare cases, even four weeks before the patient will begin to notice much reduction of flesh, after which the loss goes on rapidly—generally from three to five pounds a week. To the over-sanguine we desire to say that ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT does not possess miraculous power. Its workings are in harmony with Nature's laws. It is one of Nature's remedies. It overcomes the morbid condition of obesity by removing the exciting cause, acting upon the food in the stomach, and preventing the conversion of starch and sugar into fat. As systems vary in their susceptibility to medicines, so some, because the experience of a neighbour, on using one bottle of ANTI-FAT, has not been fully realised, refuse a trial. Is it reasonable to suppose that a condition that has existed for years can be thus easily overcome? Take a case of dyspepsia, for example where the functions of the stomach have become deranged, would any one expect an immediate cure, even though the most effective medicine be employed? Precisely similiarly must be the cure of this abnormal condition—obesity—be effected. The functions of the stomach are in an abnormal condition, and must be corrected by a gradual process.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession. Thomas Fairbank, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty, the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who has always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.
"Manchester-square, London, Sept. 30, 1879.
"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W. C.
"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends. —Yours truly,
"W. C. Upton."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.
Edward Parrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—
"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in our Weeks."
Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—
"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 51lbs. a Week
22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 2d, 1879.
"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.
"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week—Yours respectfully.
Harry Braham."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by all Chemists. Trade Mark, "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyright). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

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Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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F Rs. 11 per barre 2 lbs. each.
F F 11-8 do do.
F F F 12 do do.
F lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.
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F ½ do 10 do.
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Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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A high caste Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-2½ high, a broken charger, carries a lady. Price Rs. 1,200, late the property of General Wilkins, R. E.
A Black Persian Horse, 5 years, 14-3 high, has been regularly ridden by a lady, is up to weight, Rs. 400.
A well bred Australian Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, perfectly quiet to ride, is a free goer, and jumps well, Rs. 700.
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